
A Guide to the Official Publications
of the Other American Republics

»XVI«

Paraguay

A GUIDE
TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

»XVI«
Paraguay

JAMES B. CHILDS

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PREFATORY NOTE

This is the sixteenth part of a comprehensive guide initiated in the fiscal year 1941 as a part of the program of the Department of State for cooperation with the other American republics. Certain preliminary and special studies by James B. Childs, published by the Library of Congress had called attention to the urgent practical working need for such a guide. The official publications of the other American republics constitute the largest available body of documentation about administrative, economic, social and cultural conditions in these countries. At the same time, through lack of information of the governmental structure and the system of government reporting and publishing, these are often the least utilized sources. This guide has been prepared to fill the need for a practical reference work for the many agencies and individuals of the American republics interested in these matters.

The actual work was begun in Oct. 1940 with the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge under the general direction of Mr. James B. Childs. Mr. George continued on in charge through Dec. 1943 and spent a period of approximately eight months in the fiscal year 1943 in Latin America, principally in the capitals of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia, bringing up to date and extending information on many important points in a way that would not otherwise have been possible. From January through June, 1944, Mrs. Paula B. Murray was in charge. Mr. John DeNoia, Mrs. George F. Gerling, Mr. Richard A. Godfrey, Mrs. Nancy W. Hutchins and Miss Mary Ann Martinik assisted in the project.

In August 1946, the administrative responsibility for the completion of the program was placed upon the Hispanic Foundation, and Mr. Henry V. Besso was subsequently appointed General Editor.

INTRODUCTION

A CHANGING approach to the activities of governments and to their publications may be seen in the reorganization of the ministries of Paraguay in 1943, when the number was increased to nine and when certain designations such as Agricultura, Defensa nacional, Educación, Industria y comercio, Obras públicas y comunicaciones, and Salud pública y previsión social were used. During the entire period from 1870 to 1933 there had in accordance with a constitutional provision been only five ministries: Interior, Relaciones exteriores, Hacienda, Justicia, culto e instrucción pública, and Guerra y marina. A mention of the following under the supervision of various ministries will give to some extent an impression as to diverse activities carried on now by the government of Paraguay: a national bank, an agricultural bank, a railway, an air transport line, a meat corporation, an alcohol corporation, a social security fund, a national university, the municipal government and police of Asunción, the capital.

Although the government of Paraguay seems never to have published an official directory in separate form, there have been a number of general directories of Paraguay with an official section listing the various agencies of the government and the heads of staff. A *Guía general de la república del Paraguay* seems to have been published at least for the years 1894 and 1895 by Angel M. Veneroso, for the years 1906 to 1910 by Manuel W. Chaves, and for the years 1913 to 1916 by Francisco Gröwel y cía. For 1927-1928, there was published a similar directory under the title *Anuario Pezzini, guía anuario del Paraguay*, for 1932 the *Anuario Daumas, guía general del Paraguay*, for 1943 the *Anuario "Cosmos" de la república del Paraguay*. Beginning with the edition for 1934, the well-known Argentine directory *Anuario Kraft, gran guía general de la República Argentina* has included an official section for certain other South American countries, Paraguay among them.

A rapid survey of the principal bibliographical works itemizing and describing Paraguayan official publications will indicate the difficulty of arriving at an exact statement even for the most recent period. In the first place Antonio Zinny's "Bibliografía histórica del Paraguay y de Misiones" published in the *Revista nacional* of Buenos Aires between 1887 and 1889 describes in chronological order through 1888 about six hundred titles printed in Paraguay as well as those printed elsewhere about Paraguay. Next the *Bibliografía paraguaya: catálogo de la biblioteca "Solano López"* published at Asunción in 1906

is the most considerable contribution to the Paraguayan national bibliography, but arranged by author and by title without a chronological index is often more difficult to use than Zinny. Then, Vol. iv (1909) of the *Catalogue de l'histoire de l'Amérique* of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, prepared by G. A. Barringer includes the Paraguayan section on pp. 182-231. Further the catalog* of the private library of José Segundo Decoud, the well known Paraguayan statesman, issued at Buenos Aires in 1912 has an important Paraguayan section. Still further the *List of serial publications of foreign governments, 1815-1931* edited by Winifred Gregory and published at New York in 1932 has about a page and a half (476-477) devoted to Paraguay, giving the holdings in some of the principal libraries of the United States. In addition, *A Catalog of books represented by Library of Congress printed cards issued to July 31, 1942*, published by the Association of research libraries, includes the entries under Paraguay on pages 3-10 of Vol. 114 (1945). Finally Juan F. Pérez Acosta of Buenos Aires has circulated a prospectus of a *Bibliografía paraguaya y conexas (1528-1942) (fuentes para la historia del Paraguay)*.

Distribution of current publications is in most instances controlled by the issuing agency. The Imprenta nacional which prints the official gazette usually handles the sale of only the annual volumes of the laws (or decree-laws) and various other legal and administrative compilations. The Imprenta Militar is maintained by the Ministry of National Defense to care for the printing and publication activities of the Army. Under the same ministry there is even an Imprenta Naval for the Navy. The Ministry of Public Works and Communications also maintains a small printing office, and further the Dirección de correos y telecomunicaciones in the same ministry has its separate printing shop. Other than this, the publications of the government are handled through commercial printing and publishing houses.

Even though the constitutions of 1870 and 1940 have contained the provision that each ministry must present a "memoria anual," these have frequently not been printed in separate form, and are represented only in more or less brief summary in the presidential message. The earliest separately printed *memoria* seems to be that for Relaciones exteriores presented in 1878.

Printing in independent Paraguay seems to have been introduced only in the early 1840's, although the independence was gained in 1811. Thus the *Mensaje del supremo gobierno de la república del Paraguay, al soberano Congreso nacional, 1842*, was printed at Imprenta del estado in Corrientes, Argentina, and the next *Mensaje del supremo*

*Biblioteca de José Segundo Decoud, estadista del Paraguay; catálogo detallado en secciones. . .

gobierno de la república del Paraguay a la representación nacional del año 1844 was printed at the Imprenta de la república in Asunción.

The emphasis here has been upon the public documents of the ministries and various other agencies rather than upon the fairly substantial number of works by Paraguayan authors as well as occasional historical and descriptive publications relating to Paraguay which have been printed at the national printing office, or other government presses, or of which the whole edition or a considerable part thereof was acquired by the government. A few such instances may be cited. A law of July 26, 1905, authorized the government to subscribe to a thousand copies each of certain works to be published by Moisés S. Bertoni. A decree of Aug. 4, 1911, provides for a subscription of not to exceed a thousand copies of the *Álbum gráfico de la república del Paraguay, 1811-1911*, prepared by Arsenio López Decoud and printed at Buenos Aires. Decree 263, March 13, 1913, ordered the acquisition of a thousand copies of the *Guía general del Paraguay*.

The array of publications issued by the ministries and other agencies of the Republic of Paraguay as described here is very considerable even though not complete, and should not only stimulate the use of the materials available but encourage greater emphasis on collecting.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

OFFICIAL GAZETTES

GACETA oficial de la república del Paraguay. Asunción, Imprenta nacional. 1936 to date. No. 1-12, Jan. 6-31, 1936; no. 1-155, Feb. 29, 1936-June 18, 1937; no. [1]-145, Jan. 9, 1939-Jan. 20, 1940; no. 1 (Feb. 24, 1940) continuous through no. 418, Feb. 23, 1943. No issues seem to have been printed as yet for 1944, and the 1945 issues begin again with no. 1. Apparently no official gazette was published between April 19, 1934, and Jan. 16, 1936, and no issues were printed after June 18, 1937, for that year, nor were any printed for the year 1938. For those periods the gazette material is to be obtained only in fragmentary fashion through the daily newspapers. No. 1-100, Feb. 29-Dec. 9, 1936, have subtitle *órgano del gobierno revolucionario de la república del Paraguay*. Arranged in more recent years in two sections: The *Registro oficial* section including the laws, decree-laws, and decrees, and the section *Avisos y anuncios*, for the most part notices of Paraguayan stock companies including particularly their reports and financial statements. Currently the publication is, and often has been in the past, published rather slowly. A daily newspaper *El Paraguay* existed Sept. 1942-Sept. 8, 1946, including currently and rather more promptly notices and texts of the more important decree-laws and decrees.

The following is a chronological statement of the previous official gazettes:

Repertorio nacional. Asunción, Imprenta de la república. 1842 (32 pts.), 1843 (21 pts.), 1844 (31 pts.), 1845 (17 pts.), 1846 (4 pts.), each part or act being separately paged. The *Repertorio nacional* is first official gazette containing the laws, decrees and general orders of the government.

El Paraguay independiente. Asunción, Imprenta de la república del Paraguay. No. 1-118, April 26, 1845-Sept. 18, 1852. Initiated by President Carlos Antonio López to combat the policies of Juan Manuel Rosas, the governor of Buenos Aires, and edited by him jointly with José Antonio Pimenta Bueno. These policies in 1844-45 were considered a threat to the independence of Paraguay.

A second edition of the series containing an appendix of subsequent events was printed in 1859 (2 vol., Imprenta de la república), and in 1930 the first volume (651 p., Imprenta nacional) of a third edition reproduced the text with some omissions of no. 1-74, April 26, 1845-Feb. 26, 1848.

El Semanario de avisos y conocimientos útiles. Asunción, Imprenta de la república. No. 1-759, May 21, 1853-Nov. 14, 1868 (no. 752, Sept. 26, 1868, and probably other numbers subsequent to 721, Feb. 15, 1868, were issued at Luque, Paraguay). The weekly official organ of the government under President Carlos Antonio López and Francisco Solano López, which after an interval took the place of *El Paraguay independiente*.

Estrella. Piribebui, Imprenta nacional. The organ of Francisco Solano López. No. 1-40, Feb. 24-July 10, 1869, have been recorded.

La Regeneración. Año 1, no. 1-año 2, no. 147, Oct. 1, 1869-Sept. 23, 1870. Replaced *El Semanario de avisos y conocimientos útiles* as the official organ.

Boletín oficial. A presidential decree of Jan. 23, 1874 authorized the publication of a boletín oficial possibly issued until Oct. 5, 1889, on which date a law created the *Diario oficial*. No numbers seen.

Diario oficial. Año 1, tomo 1, no. 1-año 10, no. 2, 329, Oct. 9, 1889-Dec. 31, 1898.

Boletín oficial. Año 1, no. 1-72, May 15, 1899-May 1, 1900.

Diario oficial. No. 1-2, 749, Oct. 2, 1900-Dec. 31, 1909. Quarterly indexes to nos. 1-776, Oct. 2, 1900-Dec. 31, 1902.

Boletín oficial. Año I, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 31, 1910, 304 p.; año II, no. 1-96, Jan.-Dec. 30, 1911, 402 p.; año III, no. 1-28, Jan. 2-Dec. 31, 1912, 471 p.

Boletín oficial, 1913-1917. Beginning with 1913 and continuing through 1917 a *Boletín oficial* for each of the five ministries (Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de justicia, culto é instrucción pública, and Ministerio de guerra y marina) replaced the general official gazette. For these, see each ministry.

Diario oficial. No. 1-2,555, Jan. 12, 1918-April 19, 1934.

LAW AND DECREE COLLECTIONS

Registro oficial, 1869 to date. A collection of the laws, decrees and resolutions of the legislative and executive branches of the government. Since 1922 it has been included as a section of the *Diario oficial* and the *Gaceta oficial* as well as issued separately. In addition to the three-volume edition, 1869-86, there are separate editions as follows: 1869/70, 1871, 1870/72, 1872, 1873/75, 1876/79, 1873/79, 1885, 1887-1917 (annual volumes); 1918-19 not published; 1920-1933 (annual volumes); 1934-35 not published; 1936-1937 (1st quarter); 1938 not published; 1939; 1940 not published; 1941-1942 (1st semester). It should be particularly noted that for the years 1934 (subsequent to April 19), 1935, 1937 (second half) and 1938 there was also no official gazette, and for these years the laws and decrees are to be located ordinarily only insofar as published in the daily press of Asunción. Indexes for 1869-86 and 1886-1900 have been issued.

COLECCIÓN LEGISLATIVA

Contains only the acts of Congress.

Colección legislativa de la república del Paraguay por Fernando Viera. Asunción, Imp. de H. Kraus, 1896. Contains laws from 1842-1895, though by no means complete.

Colección legislativa, años 1900/03-1923. 1928.

The *Colección legislativa*, 1924 to 1929 is included in the *Registro oficial* for those years. Although indexes were published annually for some of the volumes of the *Colección legislativa*, the following collective indexes afford ready access to Paraguayan legislation:

Colección legislativa, años 1870-1921; índice cronológico de leyes, acuerdos de Congreso y de cada cámara legislativa. Asunción 1923. 144 p. (In the *Diario oficial*, no. 862, Nov. 30, 1923).

Colección legislativa; índice por materia de leyes, acuerdos del Congreso y de cada cámara legislativa de los años 1870-[1925] Asunción, Imprenta nacional, 1925. 247 p.

Índice general de disposiciones gubernativas referentes a la ley 667 de tarifa y arancel de aduanas (vigente desde el 1° de setiembre de 1925) por Eudoro Acosta Flores, secretario de la Dirección de aduanas. Asunción, Imp. nac., 1931.

Índice general de disposiciones gubernativas referentes a la ley 667 de tarifa y arancel de aduanas (vigente desde el 1° de setiembre de 1925) por Juan de la C. Bogado, 2° jefe de la Contaduría de la administración [Dirección general de aduanas] Asunción, Imp. nac. 1936.

Índice alfabético por materia y concepto de las siguientes leyes impositivas: 1. Sellado y estampillas; 2. Consumo interno; 3. Impuesto sucesorio; 4. Impuesto a la renta mercantil; 5. Impuesto al ganado; 6. Impuesto territorial; 7. Impuestos varios; y 8. Arancel consular. 1941.

OTHER LAW COMPILATIONS AND CODES

Colección de leyes sancionadas por el Congreso de la nación en sus sesiones extraordinarias de 1876 y decretos del p. e. reglamentando las mismas. 1877.

Ordenanza militar y código penal y de procedimientos de la república del Paraguay. Asunción, Imp. de "El Paraguayo," 1887.

Plan económico presentado por el poder ejecutivo. Colección de leyes sancionadas por el h. Congreso de la nación en sus sesiones extraordinarias de noviembre de 1890. Asunción. Tip. y encuad. "El Paraguayo," 1891.

Recopilación de leyes y disposiciones fiscales de la república del Paraguay, con arreglo a las modificaciones, anotaciones y adiciones introducidas en ellas hasta el presente período legislativo. Por Rafael C. Vallejos. Asunción, Tip. de "La República," 1891.

Recopilación de leyes en las materias civil, comercial, rural, penal, militar y de procedimientos de la república del Paraguay con arreglo a las modificaciones, adiciones y derogaciones introducidas en ellas hasta el año de 1892. Por Rafael C. Vallejos. 1892.

Colección de leyes que entienden con la Oficina de deuda pública, 1899. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1899.

Leyes del Consejo nacional de higiene. Asunción del Paraguay. Asunción, Escuela tip. Salesiana, 1900.

Código rural vigente en la república del Paraguay, promulgado el 8 de agosto de 1877, conteniendo todas las modificaciones, supresiones y adiciones hechas hasta la fecha. Asunción, Tip. "La Tribuna", 1900.

Leyes financieras de 14 de julio de 1903; su reglamentación. Caja de conversión, reglamento de orden y procedimiento. Asunción, 1903.

Código de comercio de la república del Paraguay. Adoptado por ley de 5 de octubre de 1903. Asunción, Tipografía "El País," 1904. Caption title: *Ley adoptando en la república el código de comercio de la nación argentina.* This same code is contained in the *Registro oficial* for the year 1903, p. 468-739.

Leyes de inmigración y de colonización y hogar. Asunción, Talleres nacionales de H. Kraus, 1905.

Leyes fijando el radio municipal a los pueblos de la república y autorizando al gobierno municipal a otorgar terrenos municipales. Asunción, Tall. graf. "La Unión," 1907.

Código penal para la república del Paraguay. [Ed. oficial.] 1910.

El nuevo código penal y su exposición de motivos, por el dr. Teodosio González. [2a edición.] 1911.

Código de procedimientos de la república del Paraguay, con las leyes de modificación, interpretado por las cámaras de apelación, por Jorge Klug (comprende los años 1899 hasta 1912). 1912.

Código penal para la república del Paraguay. [2ª ed. oficial.] 1913.

Leyes de inmigración, colonización y reducción de tribus indígenas. 1913. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Sección consular.)

Código penal de la república del Paraguay. Ed. oficial. 1914.

Leyes y decretos vigentes sobre tierras, montes y yerbales fiscales. . . . [Recopilados por Genaro Romero.] 1919.

Recopilación de leyes, decretos, ordenanzas y reglamentos—año 1919. Departamento nacional de higiene y asistencia pública. 1921.

Código de procedimientos en materia civil, comercial y penal. 1921.

Leyes de tierras y decretos reglamentarios. Anexo: Ley de inmigración. Compilación ordenada por Genaro Romero, director de tierras y colonias. 1924.

Código rural, con las adiciones, supresiones y modificaciones introducidas hasta la fecha. Recopilación completa y ordenada, por Genaro Romero. . . . 1929.

Código rural, ley n. 1,248. 1931.

Contaduría general y dirección del tesoro. Compilación de disposiciones legales referentes a la organización administrativa y financiera de la nación, Junio de 1937. 1937.

CONSTITUTIONS

The first charter-law of the republic of Paraguay was known as "Plan de gobierno presentado al segundo Congreso del Paraguay por el doctor Francia y aprobado por aclamación en la sesión de 12 octubre 1813. (Reunido en la Merced.)"¹ This law, drafted by Dr. José Gaspar de Francia created a government administered by two consuls. The number of delegates to future congresses and their methods of procedure were to be the same as in that congress, and could be changed only by the deliberations of that body. The next year, however, a general assembly of Congress named Dr. Francia as supreme dictator of Paraguay, so that the provisions of the law were abandoned.

More specific is the so-called Constitution of 1844, adopted as a law of March 16th of that year under the title of "Ley que establece la administración política de la República del Paraguay, y demás que en ella se contiene."² This document provided for the administration of the government by a president, by a national legislative body, and by the courts and justices which had been established by the previous law of Nov. 25, 1842. The congress, constituted by 200 delegates, was to be convoked every five years in ordinary session and subject to convocation in extraordinary session by the president. Provision was made for the naming of one or more ministers of state and for the formation of a Consejo de estado to advise the government under certain circumstances.

The constitution of 1870 was adopted by the National Constituent Convention which met during the period of Aug. 15 to Dec. 10, 1870. It provided for a Congress of two houses, a President to be elected by popular vote for a term of four years, not subject to re-election, and Superior tribunal de justicia, with lesser courts and justices as established by law. Five minister-secretaries of state were designated: of the Interior, of Foreign Relations, of Finance, of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, and of War and Navy.

Under President José Félix Estigarribia a new charter (sanctioned by the executive power on July 10, 1940, favorable plebiscite held Aug. 4, 1940, proclamation on Aug. 15, 1940), the constitution of 1940, was adopted to replace the Constitution of 1870. It provided for a presidential term of five years with the stipulation that the president may be re-elected for another term. A single body, the Cámara de representantes is to be given limited legislative powers, and is to be elected each five years. A Consejo de estado is an advisory body to the executive power, and the judiciary branch consists of the Corte suprema of three members, the Tribunal de cuentas and such other courts as are established by law.

¹ Molas, Mariano Antonio. *Descripción histórica de la antigua provincia del Paraguay*. Buenos Aires 1868. p. 312-316.

² Paiva, Félix. *Estudio de la constitución del Paraguay. Tomo II*. Asunción, 1927. p. 362-372.

CONSTITUTIONS: SEPARATE PRINTS

Constitución de la república del Paraguay sancionada por la honorable Convención constituyente en sesión del 18 de noviembre de 1870. Asunción, Imprenta de "La Voz del Pueblo," 1871. 27 p.

Constitución de la república del Paraguay, sancionada por la honorable Convención constituyente en sesión del 18 de noviembre de 1870. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de "La Unión," 1872. 32 p.

Constitución de la república del Paraguay sancionada por la honorable Convención constituyente en sesión del 18 de noviembre de 1870. Asunción, Tip. de "El Paraguayo," 1890. [5] 28 p.

Constitución nacional. Asunción, Talleres gráficos del estado, 1916. 20 p.

Constitución de la república del Paraguay. [Asunción], Imprenta nacional, 1925. 37 p.

Constitución de la república del Paraguay, sancionada por la honorable Convención constituyente, en su sesión de 18 de noviembre de 1870. Asunción, 1928. 38 p.

Constitución de la república del Paraguay, 1940. Asunción, Imprenta nacional [1940] 39 p.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

1811-1869

VERY little data have been found concerning the earlier congressional sessions. It is known that a general assembly was held on June 17, 1811, which on June 22, 1811, named the Junta gubernativa, a governing committee.

On Oct. 1, 1813, a second Congress of 1,000 deputies met. On Oct. 12, it named Fulgencio Yegros, a military figure of the time, and Dr. José Gaspar de Francia, the leading intellectual, as consuls of the republic of Paraguay. The Reglamento de gobierno approved by the Congress of 1813 established that the Congress should meet annually. Another action of Congress was to reduce its membership from 1,000 to 250. The next year a general assembly of Congress, on Oct. 3, 1814, made Dr. Francia supreme dictator of Paraguay for the period of five years. The Congress in its session on June 6, 1816 perpetuated the dictatorship which terminated with Francia's death in 1840. This Congress of 1816 was the last congress which met until 1841.

A national congress of 500 deputies met on March 12, 1841 and two days later elected Mariano Roque Alonzo and Carlos Antonio López as consuls of the republic. A decree of Oct. 24, 1842, called for an extraordinary congress of 400 citizens to meet on Nov. 25, 1842. A Congress of 300 deputies which convened on March 13, 1844 created a presidential form of government, and Carlos Antonio López was made president by law of March 16th. The Constitution of 1844 provided for the convocation of Congress every five years in ordinary session by the president. President Carlos Antonio López delivered messages to Congress on the following dates, one day previous to the opening days of session: Nov. 24, 1842 (to an extraordinary Congress), March 12, 1844, May 30, 1849, March 14, 1854, and March 14, 1857. Apparently a Congress met on Oct. 16, 1862, and another on March 5, 1865, the latter declaring war on Argentina on March 18th.

The proceedings of the early sessions of Congress from 1811 to 1865 so far as they existed were printed in the following volume:

Actas de las sesiones de los Congresos de la república desde el año 1811 hasta la terminación de la guerra. Asunción, Tip. del Congreso, 1908.

1870

Convención nacional constituyente. The National constituent convention met for the period of Aug. 15 to Dec. 10, 1870, inclusive. Notable acts of this Assembly were the sanctioning of the Constitution of 1870 during the session of Nov. 18th and the naming of Cirilo Antonio Rivarola as provisional president on Sept. 1. On Nov. 25, 1870, the oath was taken and Cirilo Antonio Rivarola became the constitutional president of Paraguay. Apparently the proceedings* of this body were not published in separate form until many years later as follows:

Actas de la Convención nacional constituyente del año 1870. República del Paraguay. Asunción, Tipografía del Congreso, 1897. 158 p. Sessions 1-85.

1871-1939

The Constitution of 1870 provided for the sessions of both houses of the Congress from April 1 to Aug. 31, inclusive, of each year. The first session, however,

*Héctor Francisco Decoud in his work *La Convención nacional constituyente y la carta magna de la república* (Buenos Aires 1934) reproduces the proceedings on pp. 158ff.

was to take place three months after the naming of the constitutional government. Provision for extending the ordinary sessions either by the president or at the request of four deputies and two senators was made as well as for the convocation of Congress in extraordinary sessions. A permanent committee (Comisión permanente), composed of four deputies and two senators, was to be named before the close of the sessions to function until the opening of the next ordinary sessions. The committee possessed the power to convoke Congress in preparatory sessions to examine election results so that the ordinary sessions might be convened on the day designated by the constitution.

For the sessions from the first legislature (Feb. 25-Oct. 15, 1871) to the thirty-seventh legislature, second extraordinary session (Jan. 15-25, 1908) the proceedings have been published separately for the Cámara de senadores and for the Cámara de diputados, as follows, the volumes usually entitled *Sesiones*.

Cámara de senadores: 1871 (imp. 1907), 1871/72 (imp. 1908), 1873 (imp. 1908), 1874-80 (imp. 1908), 1894/95, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1902 (Oct. 16-Dec. 10), 1903, 1905 (Nov. 1-Dec. 15), 1906, 1907, 1908 (Jan. 15-25).

Cámara de diputados: 1871 (imp. 1908), 1872, (imp. 1908), 1873-1880 (imp. 1908), 1888, 1889, 1894/95, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 (Jan. 31-Feb. 19), 1901, 1901/02, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 (Jan. 15-25).

Joint sessions of the Congreso nacional for the period 1894/95 were published in separate pamphlet form.

For the 38th (1908-09) to the 49th (1919) legislature the proceedings were apparently not printed in volume form.

For the 50th (1920) to 52d (1922) legislatures, and also for the 56th (1926), 57th (1927-28), and again for the 68th (1938/39), the proceedings of both houses were printed together in combined volumes as the *Diario de sesiones* of the Congreso nacional.

The proceedings of the 69th (1939/40) legislature were published only as signatures issued with the *Gaceta oficial*.

1940-1

Under the Constitution of 1940, the legislative branch is to consist of a Consejo de estado and an elected Cámara de representantes. The Consejo de estado, the only one of the two which has yet functioned (cf. decree 6,840, May 13, 1941) is composed of the ministers of state, the rector of the University, the Archbishop of Paraguay, a representative of commerce, two of the agricultural interests, two of the processing industries, the president of the Bank of the republic (now Banco del Paraguay) and two representatives of the armed forces. The Consejo advises on proposed decree-laws, on matters of international policy submitted by the chief executive, on the appointments of the members of the Corte Suprema, of diplomatic agents, of the higher officers of the armed forces and also on economic and financial matters.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Presidente

UNDER the Constitution of 1870 the President was to open Congress annually with an account of the state of the republic. Under the Constitution of 1940 the President is to inaugurate the Cámara de representantes annually giving an account of affairs. Even in absence of the Congressional sessions the President has usually presented a message printed normally in pamphlet form giving a summary, and in many instances the only report, for various ministries.

A list of the chief executives, and of bodies exercising executive authority, from 1811 to date follows:

Junta de gobierno provisorio, May 16–June 17, 1811. Independence, May 1, 1811.

Junta gubernativa, June 22, 1811–Oct. 12, 1813.

Consular government, Oct. 12, 1813–Oct. 3, 1814.

José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, supreme dictator, Oct. 3, 1814–Sept. 20, 1840. Died in office.

Junta gubernativa, Sept. 20, 1840–Jan. 23, 1841.

Mariano Roque Alonzo, Jan. 23–March 12, 1841.

Consular government, March 14, 1841–March 14, 1844. On March 14, 1844, Mariano Roque Alonzo and Carlos Antonio López were elected "consuls of the republic" by the assembled Congress.

Carlos Antonio López, March 14, 1844–Sept. 10, 1862. A congress which convened on March 13, 1844, created a presidential form of government and Carlos Antonio López became president of the republic the succeeding day, holding this title until his death on Sept. 10, 1862.

Francisco Solano López, Sept. 10, 1862–Aug. 15, 1869. Francisco Solano López the son of Carlos Antonio López, assumed the vice-presidency on the day his father died. On Oct. 16, 1862, he was elected president of Paraguay. Although expelled from Asunción on Aug. 15, 1869, he apparently continued the exercise of the presidential power in the field until his death on March 1, 1870.

Triumvirate provisional government, Aug. 15, 1869–Sept. 1, 1870. On Aug. 15, 1869, with López expelled from the capital, a provisional government was formed consisting of a triumvirate of Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, Carlos Loizaga and José Díaz de Bedoya.

Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, Sept. 1, 1870–Dec. 14, 1871. On Sept. 1, 1870 the Constitutional convention named Cirilo Antonio Rivarola as provisional president until Nov. 25, 1870, upon which date he took the oath of office and became president of the constitutional government. He resigned on Dec. 14, 1871.

Salvador Jovellanos, vice-pres. in exercise of executive power for unexpired term of Rivarola, Dec. 14, 1871–Nov. 25, 1874.

Juan Bautista Gill, Nov. 25, 1874–April 12, 1877. Assassinated on April 12, 1877.

Higinio Uriarte, April 1877–Nov. 25, 1878. In addition to having served as vice-president in exercise of executive power for the period of March 1–April 19, 1876, during the absence of the president, he reassumed the executive power on April 12, 1877, upon the assassination of President Gill.

Candido Bareiro, Nov. 25, 1878–Sept. 4, 1880. Died in office.

Bernardino Caballero, prov. pres. from Sept. 4, 1880–Nov. 25, 1882, president from Nov. 25, 1882–Nov. 25, 1886.

Patricio Escobar, Nov. 25, 1886–Nov. 25, 1890.

Juan G. González, Nov. 25, 1890–June 8, 1894.

Marcos Morínigo, June 9–Nov. 25, 1894.

Juan B. Eguzquiza, Nov. 25, 1894–Nov. 25, 1898.

Emilio Aceval, Nov. 25, 1898–Jan. 9, 1902.

Andrés Héctor Carvallo, vice-pres. in charge of executive power, Jan. 9–Nov. 25, 1902.

Juan A. Escurra Nov. 25, 1902–Dec. 19, 1904.

Juan B. Gaona, Dec. 19, 1904–Dec. 1905.

Cecilio Báez, prov. pres. Dec. 9, 1905–Nov. 25, 1906.

Benigno Ferreira, Nov. 25, 1906–July 1, 1908. Resigned from office.

Emiliano González Navero, vice-pres. in charge of executive power, July 4, 1908–Nov. 25, 1910.

Manuel Gondra, Nov. 25, 1910–Jan. 18, 1911.

Albino Jara, Jan. 18–July 5, 1911.

Liberato Marcial Rojas, prov. pres. July 5, 1911–Feb. 28, 1912.

Pedro Peña, prov. pres. Feb. 29–March 22, 1912.

Emilio González Navero, prov. pres. March 22–Aug. 15, 1912.

Eduardo Schaerer, Aug. 15, 1912–Aug. 15, 1916.

Manuel Franco, Aug. 15, 1916–June 5, 1919. Died in office.

José P. Montero, vice-pres. in exercise of executive power, June 6, 1919–Aug. 15, 1920.

Manuel Gondra, Aug. 15, 1920–Oct. 29, 1921. Resigned.

Félix Paiva, vice-pres. in exercise of executive power; Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1921.

Eusebio Ayala, prov. pres. Nov. 8, 1921–March 17, 1924.

Luis A. Riart, prov. pres. March 17–Aug. 15, 1924.

Eligio Ayala, Aug. 15, 1924–Aug. 15, 1928.

José P. Guggiari, Aug. 15, 1928–Oct. 26, 1931.

Emiliano González Navero, vice-pres. in exercise of executive power Oct. 26, 1931–Jan. 28, 1932.

José P. Guggiari, Jan. 28–Aug. 15, 1932.

Eusebio Ayala, Aug. 15, 1932–Feb. 17, 1936. Deposed by Revolution of Feb. 17, 1936.

Rafael Franco, prov. pres. Feb. 18, 1936–Aug. 15, 1937.

Félix Paiva, Aug. 15, 1937–Aug. 15, 1939.

José F. Estigarribia, Aug. 15, 1939–Sept. 7, 1940. Killed in an airplane crash on Sept. 7th.

Higinio Morínigo M., Sept. 7, 1940– .

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE PROPAGANDA

Created as the Dirección general de prensa y propaganda by decree 89 of Feb. 26, 1940, in accordance with decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, which indicated that questions pertaining to press and propaganda corresponded to the jurisdiction of the Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo. When the offices of the latter ministry were fused with those of the Ministerio del interior by virtue of decree-law 3,960 of Nov. 25, 1940, the functions of this agency were apparently assigned to the Sección prensa y propaganda of the Dirección de asuntos políticos y sociales. Decree 250 of March 9, 1940, only centralized the giving out of information relative to the activities of the government with the Dirección general de prensa y propaganda, and

decree-law 1,776 of June 10, 1940, regulated the publication of opinions and expression of thought through the press. Designated as Departamento nacional de prensa y propaganda and reorganized by decree 9,829 of Nov. 25, 1941, and placed directly under the Presidency. Again reorganized by decree 1555, Dec. 15, 1942.

The "Carta orgánica" was approved by decree 2161, Jan. 25, 1944. By decree-law no. 6,675, Dec. 31, 1944, it was given further directives and designated as Departamento nacional de propaganda. This Departamento initiated the daily newspaper *El Paraguayo* in Sept. 29, 1942 (ceased Sept. 8, 1946). The first number of a *Boletín informativo* was issued for April 1943. A subordinate national press service, Agencia nacional de informaciones, was created, and by order of Jan. 10, 1945, was to issue a *Boletín diario* for newspapers and periodicals, a *Boletín telegráfico semanal* for distribution in the interior, and a *Boletín mensual* principally for foreign distribution. An Editorial nacional was also created to publish, and to reprint, works contributing to better knowledge of the country and to the prestige of the national literature. The functioning of the Editorial was regulated by departmental resolución 25, Jan. 31, 1945.

MINISTRIES

Article 104 of the constitution of 1870 made provision for five minister-secretaries of state to handle the executive branches under the President. A decree of Nov. 28, 1870, created the five ministries provided for in the constitution as follows: Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública, and Ministerio de guerra y marina. Functions of each were assigned by law of Dec. 9, 1870.

Law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, regulating further article 104 of the constitution of 1870, provided for the following six ministries and designated their assignments as to functions: Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de educación y justicia, Ministerio de la defensa nacional, and Ministerio de economía. Decree 49,045 of Sept. 13, 1933, effected the transfer of "culto" to the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.

Decree-law 2 of Feb. 20, 1936, reestablished the five ministries originally provided in the constitution of 1870 and, in addition, created the Ministerio de agricultura, to which were transferred most of the functions of the former Ministerio de economía by decree 15 of Feb. 22, 1936 (all sub-agencies except the Oficina de cambios were thus transferred, the latter being assigned to the Ministerio de hacienda). Decree-law 2,000 of June 15, 1936, created the Ministerio de salud pública, and decree-law 2,001 of the same date approved its organic law. This ministry was organized in accordance with article 3 of its organic law by decree-law 4,413 of Aug. 31, 1936, and decree 1,926 of June 22, 1940, reorganized it in conformity with the plan of Dr. Henry Hansen of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, who made a special study of its administration.

Decree 858 of Sept. 30, 1937, gave the Ministerio de agricultura its former name of Ministerio de economía, and decree 10,761 of Dec. 15, 1938, reorganized the Ministerio de economía, designating the agencies to be under its control.

By decree 1 of Feb. 18, 1940, General José F. Estigarribia, assumed full political powers of the government and declared valid the chapter of the constitution of 1870 relative to the judicial branch as well as the rights and guarantees consecrated by that constitution which did not oppose the new organization of the Paraguayan state.

His decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, designated the ministries thus: Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo, Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública, Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias, Ministerio de obras públicas y colonización, Ministerio de guerra y marina, and Ministerio de salud pública. The same decree indicated the assignments of function to each ministry. In conformity with the new constitution which was promulgated on July 10, 1940, decree 2 was confirmed by decree-law 2,370 of July 19, 1940.

Decree-law 3,788 of Nov. 13, 1940, transferred the section relative to colonization to the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias, changing the name of the seventh ministry to Ministerio de obras públicas. The Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo was eliminated and its functions were fused with those of the Ministerio del interior by decree-law 3,960 of Nov. 25, 1940.

Decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943, reorganized the ministries as follows increasing the number to nine again: Ministerio del interior y justicia, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de educación, Ministerio de agricultura, Ministerio de industria y comercio, Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones, Ministerio de defensa nacional, and Ministerio de salud pública y previsión social. Redistribution of bureaus and agencies among the ministries was made by decree-law 387, Sept. 30, 1943.

Article 107 of the Constitution of 1870 provided that, as soon as the sessions of the Congress are opened, the ministers should present a *memoria* relative to the affairs of their respective ministries. Article 61 of the Constitution of 1940 similarly required that the ministers present to the President an annual *memoria* of their activities, which is to be given ample publicity. Despite this injunction, *memorias* have not been published regularly, and for the most part the summaries in the presidential messages give the only continuous account of the departmental activities.

Ministerio de Agricultura

The Ministerio de agricultura had its origin as a Ministerio de economía. Law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, created the Ministerio de economía, and indicated its general assignments as to functions. Decree 49,655 of Oct. 27, 1933, established the budget for the Ministerio de economía, and decree 49,656 of the same date transferred the following agencies from the Ministerio de hacienda to the new Ministry, the transfer to be effective from Nov. 1, 1933: a) Oficina de cambios; b) Comisión de contralor de cambios; c) Banco agrícola del Paraguay; d) the agricultural schools; e) Parque y museo de historia natural (Secciones Defensa agrícola y Dirección de agricultura); f) Departamento de tierras y colonias (in accordance with the provisions of decree 49,475 of Oct. 14, 1933); g) Dirección de ganadería; h) Departamento nacional de obras públicas; and i) Dirección general de estadística. Decree 49,657 of Oct. 27, 1933, abolished the office of Director general de economía, and decree 49,666 of Oct. 28, 1933, transferred the employees of the Dirección general de economía to the service of the Ministerio de economía. Decree-law 2 of Feb. 20, 1936, reestablished the five ministries originally provided in the Constitution of 1870, and, in addition, created the Ministerio de agricultura to which were transferred all of the offices of the former Ministerio de economía except the Oficina de cambios (which was assigned to the Ministerio de hacienda) by decree 15 of Feb. 22, 1936. Decree 858 of Sept. 30, 1937, gave the Ministerio de agricultura its former name of Ministerio de economía, and decree 10,761 of Dec. 15, 1938, reorganized the Ministerio de economía, designating its depending offices as follows: a) Dirección general de agricultura y defensa agrícola; b) Dirección general de ganadería; c) Dirección general de obras públicas; d) Departamento general de vialidad; e) Dirección general de tierras, colonias e inmigración; f) Departamento de administración y contralor; g) Dirección general de estadística; h) Banco agrícola del Paraguay; i) Dirección general de industria y comercio; j) Asesoría legal del Ministerio; k) Asesoría técnica; and l) Consejos de educación agropecuaria. Decree 19,424 of Jan. 11, 1940, adopted regulations for the organization of the Ministerio de economía. Decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, established the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias in place of the Ministerio de economía, and this same decree indicated its assignments as to duties. Decree 78 of Feb. 26, 1940, placed the Banco agrícola del Paraguay, which had been assigned to the Ministerio de hacienda by decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, under the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. Article 15 of decree-law 1,994 of June 26, 1940, stated that as far as the budget service is concerned the Dirección general de estadística would be under the Ministerio de hacienda.

Decree-law 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943, reorganizing the ministries, changed the name to Ministerio de agricultura and erected a separate Ministerio de industria y comercio. Agricultura was to include agencies concerned with immigration, colonization, agricultural education, natural history, parks, cattle raising, Indian affairs, agricultural finance and banking, etc.

The principal central agencies of the Ministry are as follows: Departamento de administración y contralor, Departamento de agricultura, Dirección de ganadería, Dirección de enseñanza agrícola, Departamento de tierras y colonización and the Banco agrícola.

PUBLICATIONS

El Agricultor paraguayo, boletín quincenal de la Dirección general de agricultura. Año I, no. 1-3, April 5, May 25, July 6, 1944. Editor: Félix Fernández.

El Agricultor paraguayo. Revista de educación agraria. (Ministerio de agricultura). Año I, nos. 1-2, June-July, 1937. Editor: Ruperto Resquín.

Anuario del Ministerio de economía. 1938/39. 546 p. A reference manual on Paraguay.

Boletín del Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. [Vol. I] no. 1—vol. III, no. 12, June 1940—Dec. 1942. Mimeographed monthly statistical bulletin.

Cartilla agro-pecuaria. Año I, no. 1, Nov. 1938 to date. Editor: Genaro Romero.

No. 61/62 contains on pages 36-39 a brief bibliography of Paraguayan agricultural publications.

Nos. 1-6 of this small review were published under the title of *Cartilla de propaganda*, nos. 7-27 under the title of *Cartilla de propaganda agro-pecuaria*. Nos. 1-15 were issued under the Ministerio de economía. The publication was authorized by resolution no. 495 of Oct. 11, 1938 signed by the Minister of economy. A ministerial letter to the Minister of justice, worship and public instruction of the same date stated that henceforth the *Cartilla de propaganda* would be published as a combination of the two previous publications, *Cartilla rural* (núm. 1-9, 1938) and *Boletín informativo* or *Cartilla informativa*, (núm. 1-26, 1923-1932) printed by the Imprenta nacional.

Plan mínimo de cultivos obligatorios y de racionalización agrícola, año agrícola 1943/44. (DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA).

Plan agrícola 1944/45. (DIRECCIÓN DE AGRICULTURA).

Revista de agricultura y ganadería. Año I, no. 1, Oct. 1937—año 2, nos. 13/14, Oct./Nov. 1938. This review continued the former *El agricultor paraguayo*.

Revista de agricultura y ganadería [*Revista del Ministerio de agricultura*] Año I, núm. 1, Sept. 1944, to date. Monthly. Includes articles, legislation, notes, etc.

Revista del Ministerio de agricultura, año I, núm. 1, April (i. e. May) 1944.

Revista del Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. No. 1 (año I)—9 (año III) April, 1941—March 1943. Cover-title: *Agricultura, comercio e industrias*. Contains material of a technical nature as well as information concerning the ministry, including decrees, regulations, contributions from the Jardín botánico, etc.

BANCO AGRÍCOLA DEL PARAGUAY

Created by law of Sept. 24, 1887. A law of Oct. 6, 1894, created the Consejo de agricultura e industrias, a governing board of five members in charge of the Banco agrícola del Paraguay. Earlier reports of the Bank may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio de hacienda under which it functioned. By decree 49,656 of Oct. 27, 1933, it was transferred to the Ministerio de economía. It functioned under the Ministerio de agricultura and the reestablished Ministerio de economía (decree 10,761 of Dec. 15, 1938). However, decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, placed the Bank under the Ministerio de hacienda for a second time. By decree 78 of Feb. 26, 1940, it was transferred to the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. A new organic charter was approved by decree-law 3,994 of Nov. 29, 1940, in which the Consejo de agricultura e industrias is replaced by a Directorio of five members headed by a president. An Administrador general is to be named by the executive power of the nation.

PUBLICATIONS

Memoria. The following have been recorded in separate form; 1892, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1909/10, 1911/12, 1913/14, 1923.

Informes sobre el estado del Banco agrícola al finalizar el ejercicio del año 1920. A report by Venancio B. Galeano dealing mostly with the period 1915-1920.

Concurrencia del Banco agrícola del Paraguay a la Exposición internacional de agricultura de Buenos Aires, en el centenario de la revolución de mayo. 1910. 2a. edición, 1911. A reference handbook on Paraguay, prepared by J. Rodríguez Alcalá.

CORPORACIÓN PARAGUAYA DE CARNES

A mixed enterprise, half of the stock subscribed by the government, founded by decree-law 2810, March 1944.

DEPARTAMENTO DE AGRICULTURA

A law of Oct. 17, 1898, authorized the executive power to take measures for the extermination of locusts through a Comisión central de persecución a la langosta and departmental committees. Another Comisión central was formed by decree of Aug. 30, 1905, the members being named by a decree of Nov. 22 of the same year. Modifications of the law of Oct. 17, 1898, were approved by law 169 of Nov. 30, 1915, and the funds were provided by decree 4,909 of May 8, 1916. Decree 16,245 of June 20, 1923, changed its designation to Comisión central de defensa agrícola and enlarged its functions. By the same decree the Sección de agricultura y defensa agrícola of the Banco agrícola del Paraguay was named as an agent to aid in agricultural defense under the name of the Dirección de defensa agrícola. Earlier reports of the Comisión central de persecución a la langosta may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of the Interior.

The creation of the Departamento nacional de fomento was authorized by law 14 of Feb. 17, 1913, the national budget law for that year. Organized by decree 316 of March 31, 1913, under the Ministerio de hacienda as the Departamento general de fomento, concerned with agriculture, cattle raising, public works, highways, bridges, navigation, etc. Decree 1,710 of March 3, 1914, assigned those functions concerned with public lands and the administration of agricultural colonies to the Departamento nacional de fomento. Decree 2,705 of Feb. 6, 1915, reorganized the agency, and decree 2,738 of Feb. 12, 1915, named the personnel under the reorganization. No provision was made for this agency in the budget for 1917/18 as approved by law 266 of Sept. 29, 1917. The following which consisted mainly of agricultural articles seems to have been the principal publication: *Boletín del Departamento nacional de fomento.* Nos. 1-8/9. Aug., 1913-April/June, 1915.

Decree 15,809 of March 1, 1923, encharged the Banco agrícola del Paraguay with organizing Sección de agricultura y defensa agrícola, on the basis of the organization existing by virtue of the budget for 1921/22 known as Sección de informaciones y propaganda of the same bank. Law 581 of Dec. 6, 1923, gave the previous decree congressional approval. Law 672 of Oct. 7, 1924, created the Dirección de agricultura y defensa agrícola to function under the immediate supervision of the Banco agrícola del Paraguay, in place of the Comisión central de defensa agrícola and the Sección agrícola. By the year 1926 the Dirección de agricultura was indicated as having an independent status under the Ministry of finance. According to decree law 4,900 of Jan. 30, 1941, which approved the general budget of expen-

ditures for 1941, the agency was designated as Departamento de agricultura with the Dirección de defensa agrícola and the Dirección de economía rural y estadística agrícola as dependent offices. At times in recent years, it has been referred to as the Dirección general de agricultura.

For the Dirección de agricultura (earlier Dirección de agricultura y defensa agrícola; still earlier Banco agrícola del Paraguay, Sección de agricultura y defensa agrícola) forty-one numbers of a series of "publicaciones" entitled *Folleto* were issued from 1924 to 1928 including twenty-seven numbers of a series entitled *Boletín*, at least two numbers of a series entitled *Circular*, and four numbers entitled *Memoria correspondiente al año* for the years 1922, 1922/23, 1924, and 1925/26. These were for the most part later collected and issued unofficially in two volumes with the cover-title: *Colección de folletos sobre organización y fomento de la agricultura paraguaya, por Guillermo Tell Bertoni*. Asunción, 1924-1928. For other publications, see directly under the ministry.

DEPARTAMENTO DE TIERRAS Y COLONIZACIÓN

By decree 120 of Feb. 29, 1940, the Departamento de tierras y colonización was indicated as being the government agency concerned with colonization, repatriation, immigration, forests and the agrarian register.

Article 6 of the Constitution of 1870 stated that the government would foster American and European immigration.

By virtue of a law of Feb. 9, 1872, which authorized the Chief Executive to establish an immigration office in Asunción, President Jovellanos issued a decree dated Feb. 20, 1872, which established the Oficina de inmigración. Although provision was made for this office in the general budgets of expenditures through the year 1874, the budget for the year 1875 apparently provided no funds for such an organization. During its existence the office functioned under the Ministerio del interior.

The Departamento general de inmigración was created under the Ministerio del interior by law of June 7, 1881. By the same law provision was made for establishing agricultural colonies for immigrants. Apparently this office was also referred to as the Comisaría general de inmigración in view of its head being a Comisario general. By a law of July 25, 1888, the Departamento general de inmigración was placed under the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. A decree of Feb. 28, 1902, which reorganized the secretaría of the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, formed the agencies concerned with colonization under that Ministry into a single agency with the designation of Dirección general de inmigración. A law of Oct. 6, 1903, combined the Comisaría general de inmigración with the Oficina general de informaciones y canjes to form a single agency with the designation of Oficina general de inmigración y colonización.

The Oficina general de informaciones was created under the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores by a decree of June 15, 1888, as a consequence of the law of May 26, which authorized payment of passages to immigrants desiring to establish themselves within the country, and further authorizing the establishment of such agencies as necessary for allocating immigrants and supplying information. One of the provisions of the decree of June 15, 1888, was that a review or periodical be published monthly. Duplicate decrees of Sept. 27 and Oct. 1, 1889, changed the agency's name to Oficina general de informaciones y canjes. According to its publication, *The Paraguay monthly review*, it was designated in English as Department of immigration and bureau of information. As stated in the preceding paragraph the Oficina general de informaciones y canjes was combined with the

Comisaría general de inmigración to form the Oficina general de inmigración y colonización by virtue of a law of Oct. 6, 1903.

The Oficina general de inmigración y colonización created by the law of Oct. 6, 1903, functioned under the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. It was reorganized by a law of June 26, 1905, and again by a decree of June 14, 1911. Name variants appearing in statutes were: Dirección general de inmigración y colonización, Oficina de inmigración y colonización, Oficina de inmigración, colonización e informaciones, etc. Its functions were largely absorbed by the Dirección de tierras y colonias.

Law 266, Sept. 29, 1917, which was the law approving the general budget of expenditures for the years 1917-1918, created the Dirección de tierras y colonias under the Ministerio de hacienda, and it was subsequently organized by decree 6,897 Oct. 8, 1917. Law 832, July 30, 1926, reorganized this office under the name of Departamento de tierras y colonias as a result of special assignments created by law 822, July 17, 1926.

Law 1357 of Sept. 8, 1933, created the Ministerio de economía. The Departamento de tierras y colonias was assigned under the new ministry by this same law. Its functions were enlarged by law 1,533 of Nov. 23, 1935 concerning colonization. Decree 2 of Feb. 20, 1936, created the Ministerio de agricultura to which the Departamento de tierras y colonias was transferred by virtue of decree 15 of Feb. 2, 1936. The entry of immigrants into Paraguay was regulated by decree-law 10,193 of March 29, 1937.

Decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, created the Ministerio de obras públicas y colonización, under which the Departamento de tierras y colonias was to function. Decree 120 of Feb. 29, 1940, approved the agrarian statutes of the republic of Paraguay which provided for the creation of the Departamento de tierras y colonización to be formed upon the basis of the former Departamento de tierras y colonias and to function under the Ministerio de obras públicas y colonización. According to decree 120 of Feb. 29, 1940, it was given a new organization. By decree 3,788 of Nov. 13, 1940, the Departamento de tierras y colonización was transferred to the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. Decree 551 of March 28, 1940, regulated certain provisions of the agrarian statute. A reorganization was effected by decree 4, 477 of Dec. 30, 1940.

The following collections of laws and decrees contain information on colonization, immigration, public lands, forests, etc.:

Leyes de inmigración, de colonización y hogar. 1905.

Leyes de inmigración, colonización y reducción de tribus indígenas. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Sección consular). 1913.

Leyes y decretos vigentes sobre tierras, montes y yerbales fiscales. Publica la Dirección de tierras y colonias, autorizada para el efecto por s. e. el señor ministro de hacienda, d. Francisco Sosa Gaona. 1917. Recopilados por Genaro Romero.

Leyes de tierras y decretos reglamentarios. Anexo: Ley de inmigración. Compilación ordenada por Genaro Romero, director de tierras y colonias. 1924.

Compilación de leyes y decretos. 1º. Bosques; 2º. Colonias; 3º. Inmigración; 4º. Yerbales. (Departamento de tierras y colonias). 1939. Contains Código rural (law 1248 of Sept. 30, 1931), decree 44,610 of Aug. 13, 1932, regulating the rural code, mining laws, and laws affecting municipal organization.

PUBLICATIONS

OFICINA GENERAL DE INFORMACIONES Y CANJES: *Revue du Paraguay. Publication officielle. Paraît le 24 de chaque mois. Assomption du Paraguay, à la*

Oficina general de informaciones y canjes. Contained general information about Paraguay of interest to immigrants.

1ère année, no. 1-10, Mar. 24-Dec. 24, 1888.

2ème année, no. XI-XXI, Jan. 24-Dec. 24, 1889.

3ème année, no. XXII-XXXIII, Jan. 24-Dec. 24, 1890.

4ème année, no. XXXIX-[L], Jan. 24-Dec. 24, 1891.

5ème année, no. LI-LXI, Jan. 24-Dec. 24, 1892.

6ème année, no. LXII-LXV, Jan. 24-May 24, 1893.

No. XXXIV-XXXVIII were skipped, the monthly sequence following correctly.

Nos. XXIV and LIX are extraordinary numbers.

Revista mensual. Publicación de datos e informaciones generales sobre el país.

Tomo I, no. 1-12, Mar. 15, 1896-Feb. 15, 1897.

Tomo II, no. 13-24, Mar. 15, 1897-Feb. 1898.

Tomo III, no. 25-36, Mar. 1898-Aug. 1, 1899.

No. 34-36 are indicated as being part of tomo IV, but do not have separate pagination of a new volume, nor do they have a separate index.

The Paraguay monthly review. Revue mensuelle du Paraguay. Official organ of the Department of immigration and bureau of information (*Oficina de informaciones y canjes*). Text in English and French.

1ère, année, no. 1-12, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1901.

2^e année, no. 1-8, Jan. 1-Dec. 1902.

3^e année, no. 1, March 1903: The Paraguay review. 2 versions published.

Title reads beginning Vol. 2, no. 7, Sept. 1902: *Revue du Paraguay*.

OFICINA GENERAL DE INMIGRACIÓN Y COLONIZACIÓN: *Memoria*, 1905/07, 1909/10.

Informe de la Dirección general de inmigración y colonización presentado al Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, con anexos sobre varios proyectos relativos a la colonización y propaganda. 1906.

DIRECCIÓN DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS: *Boletín de la Dirección de tierras y colonias.* Año I, núm. 1-año VI, núm. 29, 1920-June/Aug. 1926. Editor: Genaro Romero.

DEPARTAMENTO DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS: *Boletín del Departamento de tierras y colonias*, año I, No. 1-año VIII(!), No. 10, Sept./Oct. 1926-Sept./Dec. 1928. Editor: Genaro Romero.

DEPARTAMENTO DE TIERRAS Y COLONIZACIÓN: *Revista agraria órgano del Departamento de tierras y colonización.* Asunción. La Colmena, 1943. Año 1, núm. 1-6, May-Oct. 1943. Monthly. Ceased publication with Oct. 1943.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

1882/1907. Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. *Datos estadísticos sobre el movimiento de inmigración en el Paraguay desde 1882 hasta 1907.* Publícalos la Dirección general de inmigración y colonización autorizada para el efecto por el señor doctor-don Cecilio Báez, ministro de relaciones exteriores. 1908.

Paraguay; tableaux démonstratifs de sa population. 1901. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores).

(List of guides, tourist information, etc., published by all agencies described under Departamento de tierras y colonización).

OFICINA GENERAL DE INFORMACIONES: *Guía del inmigrante al Paraguay.* 1889. Two editions, one also in French.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INMIGRACIÓN Y COLONIZACIÓN: *Plano de Asunción.* 190-? (On the back are printed the immigration laws of Paraguay).

DIRECCIÓN DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS: *Información para los inmigrantes.* 1920.

DIRECCIÓN DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS: *Guía del inmigrante, por Genaro Romero, jefe de la Dirección de tierras y colonias.* 1920.

DEPARTAMENTO DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS: *El Chaco paraguayo para sus defensores, iniciativa de un proyecto para colonización en el Chaco elevado al Ministerio de hacienda.* 1933.

DEPARTAMENTO DE TIERRAS Y COLONIAS

Colonización menonita; derechos, privilegios y concesiones a los miembros de la comunidad menonita y a los de cualquier otra comunidad religiosa de procedencia americana o europea, que vengan a establecerse en el Chaco paraguayo. 1933.

DIRECCIÓN DE GANADERÍA

The Dirección de ganadería e inspección de carnes was created by law 269 of Oct. 3, 1917, under the Ministry of finance. It was assigned the prevention and control of contagious diseases of cattle and livestock, the inspection of animals for meat production, and the inspection of meat and meat products. Its functions pertaining to inspection were regulated by decree 12,782 of Jan. 13, 1921. Law 1,248 of Sept. 30, 1931, which was the Rural code of Paraguay, directly affected the functions of the Dirección de ganadería e inspección de carnes as well as decree 44,610 of Aug. 13, 1932, which regulated the provisions of the Rural code. In the national budget for 1941 it was designated as Departamento de ganadería. The only separate publications recorded are the *Memoria* of the Dirección de ganadería e inspección de carnes corresponding to the year 1928 and the *Boletín sanitario y estadístico*, año I, no. 1, Jan. 1929.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ECONOMÍA Y ABASTECIMIENTO

This agency was created by decree 44,420 of July 26, 1932. By the same decree the Junta nacional de aprovisionamiento which had been created by decree 32,267 of Dec. 17, 1928, was transferred under its supervision. A reorganization was effected by decree 44,893 of Sept. 9, 1932. Decree 49,657 of Oct. 1933, abolished the office of Director general de economía with the stipulation that the functions conferred upon the Dirección general de economía by decree 44,893 would be fulfilled by the Ministerio de economía.

Memoria. 1932/33 (Sept. 1932-April 1933).

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA AGRÍCOLA

Decree-law 1,060 of May 5, 1936, made provision for the creation of a secondary school of agriculture in the Capital and five regional agricultural schools to be located in Villarrica, Encarnación, Pilar, Concepción and San Juan Bautista de las Misiones. Decree 12,568 of March 14, 1939, provided for the functioning, under the Ministerio de economía, of the Dirección general de enseñanza agrícola and the same decree regulated its duties. New authorization for the functioning of the Dirección general de enseñanza agrícola was given by decree 430 of March 16, 1940.

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE AGRONOMÍA "MARISCAL ESTIGARRIBIA"

The original institution was created by a decree of Dec. 13, 1895, under authority of art. 32 of the law of Sept. 24, 1887, as the Escuela de agricultura práctica y granja modelo to be under the Consejo de agricultura e industrias of the Banco agrícola del Paraguay. A decree of Dec. 14, 1909, stated that in accordance with the budget law for 1910 which temporarily closed the school, the property and implements would be assigned to the care of the Banco agrícola del Paraguay. Law 661 of Sept. 15, 1924, created an agricultural school in the Botanical Gardens

with the designation of Escuela agropecuaria (in 1932 as Escuela superior de agricultura de Santísima Trinidad). By decree 5,331 of Oct. 1, 1936, the Ministry of Agriculture was authorized to organize a course of study in the former agricultural school at Santísima Trinidad Viñascué to be known as the Escuela de idóneos agrarios. The general orientation and organization of the Escuela nacional de agricultura was approved by decree 10,679 of April 17, 1937. The national agricultural school was reestablished in August 1940 at San Lorenzo del Campo Grande under the name Escuela nacional de agronomía "Mariscal Estigarribia".

PUBLICATIONS

Revista de agronomía y de ciencias aplicadas. Boletín de la Escuela de agricultura de la Asunción del Paraguay. Año I, No. 1—Tomo III, nos. 9/10 [April] 1897–May 1905. In 1910/11 vol. IV was published with the changed title *Revista de agronomía y boletín de la Estación agronómica de Puerto Bertoni*. In 1911/13 vol. 5 was published with the title *Agronomía, boletín de la Estación agronómica de Puerto Bertoni*. Edited by Moisés S. Bertoni.

INSTITUTO AGRONÓMICO NACIONAL

Established in 1943 by decree 18,422 at Caacupé under the administration of the STICA.

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO

Law 61 of Jan. 29, 1914, which approved the national budget for 1914 created the Museo de historia natural and the Jardín botánico y zoológico at Trinidad-Asunción in the grounds occupied by the Escuela nacional de agricultura 1896–1908, under the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction, and their personnel was organized by decree 1,717 of March 3, 1914. Law 303 of Aug. 14, 1918, organized the Parque y museo de historia natural from properties located in Santísima Trinidad. By this law it was to consist of: a) Parque; b) Jardín botánico; c) Jardín zoológico; d) Museo de historia natural; e) Laboratorio y biblioteca; and f) Departamento agronómico. By decree 49,656 of Oct. 27, 1933, the Parque y museo de historia natural was transferred to the Ministry of Economy.

PUBLICATION

Revista del Jardín botánico y museo de historia natural del Paraguay. Tomo I–IV, 1921 [i. e. 1922]–35. Mainly botanical studies by C. Fiebrig-Gertz, director of the garden. Continued by contributions in the *Revista del Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias*, 1941–1943.

SERVICIO TÉCNICO INTER-AMERICANO DE COOPERACIÓN AGRÍCOLA

Decree 16,507, Jan. 13, 1943, approved the contract of Dec. 24, 1942, between the Minister of agriculture, commerce and industries and the Institute of Inter-American affairs, setting up the above named service, referred to frequently as STICA.

SOCIEDAD GANADERA DEL PARAGUAY

The Sociedad ganadera del Paraguay has been granted special privileges and funds from time to time by the government. See the resolution of the Ministry of the interior dated Nov. 7, 1902, another resolution of March 28, 1904 and the legislative decree of May 10, 1904.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Sociedad ganadera del Paraguay. Vol. I, No. 1, — año 2, no. 2-3, Nov. 1921—May/June 1923.

Revista agropecuaria y de industrias rurales. Órgano de la Sociedad ganadera. Año I, no. 1, — año III, no. 1. (nos. 1-25), Aug. 15, 1928—March/June 1931. Edited by Guillermo T. Bertoni. Vol. 3, no. 1 is devoted to Moisés S. Bertoni, who died Sept. 19, 1929, and includes a brief bibliography of his work. Between Sept. 16, 1927 (no. 316) and June 1, 1928 (no. 333) the *Revista del comercio* of the Cámara de comercio was also the organ of the Sociedad ganadera.

SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA

Founded Dec. 15, 1902. By-laws approved by a decree of March 4, 1903. The Sociedad nacional de agricultura has been granted special privileges and funds by the government from time to time. See decree of May 1, 1905, and law of May 20, 1905. It was inactive for about twenty years until 1928, when its proceedings were published 1928-1931 in *Revista agropecuaria*.

Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

Article 104 of the Constitution of 1870 made provision for the office of a minister-secretary of war and navy, and in conformity with this provision, the Ministerio de guerra y marina was created by a decree of Nov. 28, 1870. The functions of the ministry were defined by a law of Dec. 9 of the same year. Law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, created the Ministerio de defensa nacional in place of the former Ministerio de guerra y marina. The latter was reestablished by decree law 2 February 20, 1936. Decree 2 of Feb. 2, 1940, which named the ministries of the government also designated the Ministerio de guerra y marina as one of the ministries. Decree 19, 1392, Aug. 13, 1943, reorganizing the ministries changed the name once more to Ministerio de defensa nacional. Includes agencies concerned with national defense, military education, military finance, military justice, military sanitation, veterans' interests, map-making, river works, etc.

The regulatory military ordinance (ordenanza militar), the military penal code and the code of military penal procedure were approved by a law of June 22, 1887. The military tribunals created by the latter were installed by a decree of Dec. 30, 1905. Law 152 of Sept. 8, 1915, was the organic law of military organization. A law of Aug. 16, 1910, established obligatory military service. The organization of the armed forces is governed by decree-law 14,504, Sept. 10, 1942, decree-law 16,974, Feb. 15, 1943, being the "Estatuto de los oficiales," and decree-law 17,838 April 2, 1943, relating to "ascensos de oficiales."

PUBLICATIONS

Biblioteca de la Revista de las FF. A.A. de la nación, vol. 1 (1942) and continuation.

4. Aponte, Leandro: Coronel Eugenio A. Garay, héroe del Chaco. 1944.

Boletín naval, año I, no. 1, Sept. 1944, to date. Bimonthly. "Órgano de publicidad de la Armada nacional, de información militar mundial." Printed at the Imprenta naval.

Boletín oficial. Beginning with the year 1913 a *Boletín oficial* for each ministry of the government replaced the general bulletin or official gazette of the entire government. The *Boletín oficial* contains laws, decrees, executive resolutions and ministerial resolutions affecting functions of the ministry.

Año I, no numbers located; año II, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec., 1914; año III, no. 1-18, Jan. 16-Dec. 31, 1915; año IV, no. 1-12, Jan. 31-Dec. 1916; año V, no numbers located.

Memoria. Although there is a constitutional injunction requiring the presentation of an annual report, only the one corresponding to the year 1930 has been located in separate printed form. Usually the only report on the ministry is the brief section in the presidential message.

Revista militar. Órgano del Ejército y Armada nacionales. No. 1-81/82, Jan. (?), 1922 (?)-Jan./Feb., 1932. Preceded by the *Revista de la Escuela militar*.

Revista del Ejército y Armada no. 1-21, Jan. 1937-Sept. 1940. Continued by *Revista de las fuerzas armadas de la nación*.

Revista de las fuerzas armadas de la nación. Año I, núm. 1, Oct.-Dec., 1940, to date. A monthly military review issued at the Imprenta militar replacing the above. Contains technical, historical and cultural articles.

The following is a brief statement of the bureaus and other agencies constituting the ministry.

CAJA DE PRÉSTAMOS

Created by decree-law 6,800 of Nov. 19, 1936, to provide small loans to those crippled by the war, those who receive pensions and to those who have served more than ten years in the Ministry of War and Navy. The Banco de la república and the Banco agrícola del Paraguay were authorized to make loans to the Caja de préstamos by decree law 6,853 of Nov. 20, 1936 and decree-law 6,854 of the same date, respectively. Regulations for functioning were approved by decree 7,981 of Dec. 29, 1936 and its board (Consejo) was formed by decree 8,453 of Jan. 18, 1937. Decree-law 1981, Jun. 13, 1944, deals with the same matter.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASISTENCIA A EX-COMBATIENTES Y DEUDOS DE LOS MUERTOS EN LA GUERRA DEL CHACO

Appointment of the personnel for this agency was confirmed by decree 6,536 of Nov. 13, 1936. Decree 534 of March 27, 1940, approved the regulations governing its organization and functioning to take the place of the previous organization and regulations of functions established by decree 12,436 of July 8, 1937, and R. M. 167 of July 9, 1937, respectively.

DIRECCIÓN DE HIDROGRAFÍA Y NAVEGACIÓN

In 1939, this Dirección of the Comando de la Armada was known as the Departamento de hidrografía y balizas.

Anuario hidrográfico, año 1, 1940, to date. Refers to the Paraguay and to the Alto Paraná rivers. Prepared in the beginning by Comisión nacional geodésica-hidrográfica which was created by decree of Dec. 2, 1941. In the river navigation, reliance seems to be placed on the charts of the Dirección general de navegación y puertos of the Argentine Ministry of public works.

DIRECCIÓN DE REMONTA Y ESTANCIAS FISCALES

Created as the Dirección de remonta by decree 2,649 of Jan. 4, 1915 which approved the organic regulations of the army and of the services of military offices of the government. The Dirección de remonta y estancias fiscales was organized by decree 4,884 of Sept. 15, 1936, to be composed of the former Dirección de remonta which at that time was known as the Dirección de estancias fiscales and the Haras militar.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TRANSMISIONES DE LAS FUERZAS ARMADAS

The regulations governing functions of the Dirección de comunicaciones were approved by decree 1,825 of June 6, 1936. Decree 18,021 of Nov. 6, 1939, changed the designation of the Dirección de comunicaciones to Dirección general de transmisiones de las fuerzas armadas.

DIRECCIÓN SUPERIOR DE SANIDAD MILITAR

A decree of Jan. 13, 1905, created the Cuerpo de sanidad militar. The organic regulations of the army and services of military offices approved by decree 2,649 Jan. 4, 1915, created the Dirección de sanidad. Law 152 of Sept. 8, 1915, also made provision for the Dirección de sanidad. Law 1,247, Sept. 25, 1931, organized the Dirección superior de sanidad militar. The Hospital militar central and other military medical units were to function under the Dirección superior de sanidad militar.

Memoria de la sanidad militar, 1930.

Memorias del Hospital auxiliar n. 3 anexo a la sanidad militar correspondientes a los ejercicios 1933/34 y 1935. 1935 Covers the second and third (final) years.

Revista de sanidad militar, año 1, no. 1, 1927, to date. This review was not published between July 1932 and Oct. 1934 because of the Chaco war and the amount of work necessary in the expansion program of the military sanitary service.

ESCUELA DE RADIOGRAFISTAS MILITARES

The Escuela de radio-grafistas militares was created by decree 3,637 of Aug. 9, 1915. Its functions were placed under the direction of the Escuela militar by decree 5,841 of Dec. 30, 1916.

ESCUELA MILITAR

Law 139 of June 23, 1915, authorized the founding of a military school. Decree 3,628 of Aug. 6, 1915, regulated the functioning and indicated the organization and plan of study of the school. Its first director was named by decree 4,328 of Feb. 8, 1916. In addition there are various service schools, such as the Escuela de aplicación, Escuela de aprendizes de artes y oficios, Escuela de aviación militar, Escuela de sanidad militar, etc.

Revista de la Escuela militar (fundada por los oficiales de la Escuela militar), año 1, núm. 1—año v, núm. 59/60, May 1917–March/April 1922. Continued by the *Revista militar*.

ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE GUERRA

The Escuela superior de guerra was created by decree 34,260 of Aug., 1929, for advanced training of officers.

ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL

The composition and organization of the Estado mayor general were indicated in the Ordenanza militar del ejército de la república del Paraguay which was approved by a law of June 22, 1887. A law of Jan. 2, 1905, created the Estado mayor general, although a decree of July 27, 1908, suspended it from the budget and created a Sección militar attached to the ministry as a substitute. By law 152 of Sept. 8, 1915, which was the law of military organization, its functions are indicated as having charge of professional military technique, the study of problems relating to national defense and the employment of the armed forces in war. An organization of the sections of the Estado mayor general was effected by decree 22,259 of Nov. 14, 1925, and decree 27,668 of Aug. 6, 1927. Various regulatory manuals, instructional texts, and military historical works, have been prepared by or under the supervision of the Estado mayor general, usually printed by the Imprenta militar.

FEDERACIÓN PARAGUAYA DE SCOUTISMO

Created Jan. 17, 1938, on the initiative of the commander in chief of the armed forces. Decree 15,413 of July 13, 1939, granted expenses for instructors, and decree 5,550 of March 10, 1941, provided for a monthly grant for expenses. A president of the organization was named by decree 3,415 of Oct. 16, 1940.

INSPECCION GENERAL DEL EJÉRCITO

The duties of the Inspector general del ejército were indicated in the "Ordenanza militar del ejército de la república del Paraguay," which was approved by a law of June 22, 1887. Law 152 of Sept. 8, 1915, indicated the Inspección general del ejército as being a dependency of the Ministry of war and navy.

INSTITUTO GEOGRÁFICO MILITAR

Decree 7,340 of June 14, 1941, created the Instituto geográfico militar under the Ministry of war and navy to be the official organism representing the state in all matters relating to geography and mapmaking. The organization of the Instituto was established by decree 8,531 of Aug. 21, 1941. By decree-law 9,931 Dec. 4, 1941, the equipment of the Comisión demarcadora de límites (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores) was transferred to the Instituto. There was previously a Sección cartográfica of the Estado mayor general which had issued a *Mapa de la república del Paraguay* in 1939 on a scale of 1:1,000,000.

LÍNEA AÉREA DE TRANSPORTE NACIONAL

The L. A. T. N. was created as a domestic air transport company by decree-law 4,464, July 12, 1944, to be operated by the Army Air Force. The "Reglamentación general de servicios" was promulgated by decree 7,151, Feb. 6, 1945.

MUSEO HISTÓRICO MILITAR

Decree no. 17,730 of October 16, 1939, assigned the Museo histórico nacional to the Ministry of war and navy. The Museum had functioned previously under the government of the municipality of Asunción.

PREFECTURA GENERAL DE PUERTOS

Regulations governing the functioning of Capitanías de puertos including the Capitanía central del puerto de Asunción were approved by a law of Feb. 9, 1883. This law was replaced by law 928 of Sept. 7, 1927, which regulated the functions of the Prefectura general de puertos. Organic regulations for functioning under the Ministry of war and navy were approved by decree 424 of March 24, 1936. Earlier reports of the Capitanías may be found in the *Memorias* of the Ministerio de hacienda.

SUPERIOR TRIBUNAL MILITAR Y DE APELACIONES

This tribunal was created by the "Código de procedimientos penal militar, en tiempo de paz y de guerra," which was approved by a law of June 22, 1887. It was installed by a decree of Dec. 30, 1905. The Auditoría general del Ejército was also established by the law of 1887, and likewise not installed until 1905. Decree-law 16,994, Feb. 14, 1943, makes certain changes in the court.

Ministerio de Educación

Provision was made for the creation of the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública in article 104 of the Constitution of 1870. The creation of this ministry was effected by a decree of Nov. 28, 1870, and the assignment of functions made by a decree of Dec. 9, 1870. Law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, further regulating the provisions of article 104 of the Constitution of 1870 provided for a Ministerio de educación y justicia, transferring "culto" to the Ministry of foreign affairs. The actual transfer was effected by decree 49,045 of Sept. 13, 1933. Decree-law 2 of Feb. 20, 1936, reestablished the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. Its functions were assigned by decree 2 of Feb. 28, 1940. By decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943, reorganizing the ministries, it was designated as the Ministerio de educación, Justicia being transferred to Interior and Culto to Relaciones exteriores. Detailed redistribution of functions was made by decree 387, Sept. 20, 1943. The ministry includes agencies concerned with educational, cultural and scientific activities, public records, schools, student and teacher organizations, etc. The various colegios, escuelas de comercio, and escuelas normales have not been included here, since they ordinarily do not issue publications.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín del Ministerio de educación y justicia no. 1-38, Sept. 1932-Oct. 1935 (no. 1-12: Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública). Monthly bulletin of decrees, orders, and instructions.

Boletín oficial. Beginning with the year 1913 a *Boletín oficial* for each Ministry replaced the general bulletin or official gazette of the government. The *Boletín oficial* of the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction contains laws, decrees and resolutions affecting the functions of the Ministry.

Año I, no. 1-7, April 5-Dec. 31, 1913. p. 1-72.

Año II, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1914. p. 175-370.

Año III, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1915. 188 p.

Año IV, no. 1/2-10/11, Jan. Feb.-Oct./Dec. 1916. 108 p.

Año V, not located.

Memoria. Memorias containing reports of the various agencies under the ministry as well as a ministerial letter to Congress and other data relative to the Ministry's functions for the year, have been recorded for the following years: 1888, 1889, 1890, 1901/02, 1921, 1923, 1930, 1932/33 (*La educación y la justicia en los años*), 1934.

Revista de educación, órgano del Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. Año I, núm. 1, April (?) 1938-año II, núm. 5, Aug. 1939. Editor: José Antonio Ayala.

A brief account of the various agencies attached to or forming part of the Ministry follows:

ARCHIVO NACIONAL

The Archive of Asunción was founded as early as Nov. 25, 1595, some of the documents originally contained in it still being in the present Archivo nacional. Although earlier budgets provided for the maintenance of the Archivo nacional, a law of August 17, 1888, created the post of "Encargado del Archivo general de la nación," and authorized the binding of all papers and documents contained in the former Archivo nacional. A law of Aug. 24, 1895, separated the posts of Escribano mayor de gobierno and Jefe del Archivo nacional, the two positions

apparently having been combined for some years. A law of Nov. 19, 1898, authorized the printing of a review (entitled *El archivo nacional de la Asunción*) in which were to be reproduced manuscripts and historical documents located in the Archivo nacional. The national budget for the year 1903, which was passed as a law by Congress on Dec. 10, 1902, transferred the Archivo nacional from the Ministry of the interior to the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction. Reports may be found in the *memorias* of the corresponding ministries. A full description of the records at Asunción is given by J. F. Pérez in *Los archivos de la Asunción del Paraguay* published at Buenos Aires in 1923 as no. 15 of the *Publicaciones* of the Instituto de investigaciones históricas. The following publications of the Archivo nacional have been recorded:

Díaz-Pérez, Viriato: *Documentos de 1534 a 1600 que se conservan en el Archivo nacional. Primer ensayo de índice.* 1909.

Catálogo de documentos de la sección histórica de los años 1534 a 1871 del Archivo nacional. 1935.

Bareiro, José Doroteo: *Catálogo de testamentos y codicilos del Archivo nacional,* 1936.

El archivo nacional de la Asunción. Año I, no. I-XVII, Aug. 1900-Feb. 15, 1902. 648 p. Director; Manuel Domínguez. There are two issues of No. 2. The first dated Aug. 1, 1900 is paged 41 to 80, and the second apparently replacing the first is dated Oct. 1, 1901 and is paged from 41 to 78. No. 3 begins with page 79.

ATENEO PARAGUAYO

Founded Oct. 22, 1885. In 1895 succeeded by the Instituto paraguayo. The statutes of the Instituto paraguayo, which were approved in the organization's assemblies of June 26 and July 10, 1895, were given official approval by a decree of Feb. 15, 1896. The Instituto paraguayo was an educational institution as well as an organization of a general cultural character. A law of June 21, 1902, authorized the Instituto to grant professional titles or diplomas to its students. Various subventions and privileges were granted the organization by the government by law 15 of May 23, 1896, a law of May 8, 1901, a law of June 9, 1905, and a decree of March 10, 1910.

Ateneo paraguayo was subsequently reestablished in the 1930's through the merging of the Instituto paraguayo and the Gimnasio paraguayo. Law no. 222 of Sept. 21, 1939, granted the organization property which had been ceded to the Instituto paraguayo by a law of June 9, 1935. The Ateneo paraguayo has been currently granted a subvention by the government of Paraguay in the national budget.

PUBLICATIONS

ATENEO PARAGUAYO (first organization).

Composiciones literarias leídas en la velada del 25 de octubre de 1886. Primer fascículo. Buenos Aires, 1888.

Composiciones literarias leídas en la velada en conmemoración del 2º aniversario de su fundación. Buenos Aires, 1888.

Composiciones literarias leídas en la velada celebrada el 22 de octubre de 1887, 3º aniversario de su fundación. Buenos Aires, 1888.

INSTITUTO PARAGUAYO: *El Instituto paraguayo y su representación en el Congreso panamericano de Washington.* 1917.

Memoria de la Comisión directiva. 2º período (20 de octubre de 1895 al 26 de julio de 1896). (In Año I, no. 1 of the *Revista del Instituto paraguayo*).

VI. año social (julio de 1900 a junio de 1901).

viii año social (julio de 1902 a junio de 1903).

Revista del Instituto paraguayo. Años i-x, no. 1-64, Oct. 1896-1909. Of a general cultural character with emphasis on historical and documentary matters.

ATENEO PARAGUAYO (second organization): *Revista del Ateneo paraguayo*, año 1, no. 1, Nov.-Dec., 1940 to date.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

Created by law of Sept. 21, 1887, in conjunction with the National Museum which was created by the same law. The formation of a Comisión de biblioteca y museo nacional was authorized by the law to take charge of both institutions. A decree of Feb. 28, 1891, assigned the holdings of the former Biblioteca pública and the quarters of the Museum annexed to it to the National Library and Museum. A reorganization of the Biblioteca y museo nacional took place as a result of a law of April 26, 1901, and a subsequent decree of the same date abolished the committee giving these institutions a director general in charge of both. A law of July 9, 1906, authorized the acquisition of the collection known as the Biblioteca paraguaya, "Solano López." A special committee was constituted by a decree of Oct. 16, 1911, to catalogue and evaluate the material contained in this collection, and purchase was effected by decree 568 of May 23, 1913. A catalogue of the original collection is described below. Another important addition was the collection known as Biblioteca americana de Juan Silvano Godoy, the purchase of which was authorized by law 877 of Jan. 31, 1927, and which was acquired, however, as a donation upon the purchase of the Museo de bellas artes de Juan Silvano Godoy effected by decree 16,106 of Aug. 9, 1936.

Bibliografía paraguaya. Catálogo de la Biblioteca paraguaya "Solano López." 1906. Prepared by J. S. Decoud, according to the entry in the catalog of the Biblioteca nacional. The most considerable catalog of Paraguayan material in print. A *Catálogo de la Biblioteca nacional . . . por orden alfabético de autores* had been issued in 1904.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CULTURA FÍSICA

Was created by law 263 of Oct. 28, 1939, to direct, encourage and control physical education in the republic. It was formed by virtue of decree 19,230 of Jan. 5, 1940, and decree 3,470 of Oct. 21, 1940.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN AND DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESCUELAS

A Consejo de instrucción pública was created by a decree of April 23, 1872, to inspect schools. A law of Oct. 24, 1887, created the Departamento general de educación in charge of public primary schools, composed of a Consejo superior de educación and of a Superintendente de instrucción pública (Superintendencia de instrucción pública). A law of Sept. 30, 1892, placed all public primary schools under the Consejo superior de educación. A law of July 15, 1899, created the Consejo nacional de educación and the post of director general de escuelas to have charge of primary education and apparently also of normal education, the office of the director general being known subsequently as the Dirección general de escuelas. Regulations concerning the organization of rural education were approved by decree 13,425 of June 2, 1921. Law 522 of Aug. 24, 1921, governed the organization for teaching personnel. A law of July 28, 1909, subsequently modified by law 689 of Nov. 4, 1924, made education obligatory for children within certain age groups (See also article 8 of the Constitution of 1870 and article 10 of the Constitution of 1940). Law 689 also classified primary education and indicated study plans for each classification.

PUBLICATIONS

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN: *Revista escolar, órgano del Consejo nacional de educación*. Año 1, no. 1—época 2, año 1, no. 21, Nov. 15, 1900–Jan. 16, 1903.

Revista de instrucción primaria. Publicación mensual, órgano del Consejo n. de educación. Año 1, no. 1—año IX, no. 6–7, March 1903–1913.

Nueva enseñanza. Boletín del Consejo nacional de educación, Vol. 1, 1927.

Programas analíticos de acuerdo con el nuevo plan de estudios para las escuelas medias y superiores de la república del Paraguay. 1925.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA: *Primera memoria que sobre educación común aparece en la nación, presentada al Consejo superior de educación por el superintendente interino de i. pública, Atanasio C. Riera*. 1890.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESCUELAS: *Informe presentado al Ministro de justicia, c. e instrucción pública*, 1917.

Memoria sobre el estado de la instrucción primaria y normal, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.

CONSEJO SECUNDARIO Y SUPERIOR

Laws of Sept. 24, 1889, and Oct., 1892, established the Consejo secundario y superior to have charge of secondary and higher education. Article 133 of the regulations as approved by the law of Oct. 18, 1892, provided for the presentation of an annual *memoria*. Modifications of its regulations were approved by decree 2,736 of Feb. 12, 1915. Law 1,048 of June 25, 1929, gave the National University a separate organization under the Consejo superior universitario, and the Consejo de enseñanza secundaria was subsequently created by decree 39,149 of Jan. 19, 1931, the same decree providing for regulations governing its functions.

Memoria. The following have been recorded in separate form: 1895/96, 1896/97, 1920. Other memorias or reports on secondary and higher education are contained in the *Anales de la Universidad nacional* and the *Revista de la Universidad nacional*.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL

Founded by a law of Sept. 24, 1889. By a decree of President Escobar, dated Dec. 31st of the same year, it was arranged to inaugurate the University on March 1, 1890, with three departments: Law, Medicine and Mathematics. A law of Sept. 24, 1889, governed secondary and superior education in the republic as did a subsequent law of Oct. 18, 1892. Law 1,048 of June 25, 1929, reformed the university regime, and this law was supplemented in a regulatory fashion by decree 33,921 of July 6, 1929. The following departments of the University are recorded: a) Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales; b) Facultad de ciencias médicas; c) Facultad de ciencias económicas; d) Facultad de odontología; e) Facultad de química y farmacia; and f) Facultad de ciencias físicas y matemáticas.

Data on the history of the University are contained in Báez Allende: *Reseña histórica de la Universidad nacional*, 1939, and in Falucho: *Antecedentes históricos sobre la fundación de la Universidad nacional de la Asunción y los colegios nacionales de Villa Rica, Villa Concepción, Villa del Pilar*. (Villa Encarnación. 1903).

Revista de la Universidad nacional, vol. 1–8 (no. 1–23), 1893–97; *Anales de la Universidad nacional*, vol. 1–10, no. 2, 1899–1910; new ser. no. 1 (1936), 2 (1939). A part (50 p.) without year, volume or number issued in 1921 has sub-title: "Documentos relativos a la celebración del primer centenario de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (1821–1921)".

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS ECONÓMICAS

Created by decree 9, 936 of March 16, 1937, on the basis of the former Escuela de ciencias económicas y políticas.

Revista del Centro de estudiantes de ciencias económicas, año I, no. 1, May, 1939, to date. An economic review. The Centro was established in 1936.

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS FÍSICAS Y MATEMÁTICAS

By law 467 of Dec. 31, 1920, the Escuela de agrimensura was created. In conformity with the law of Sept. 24, 1889, which created the National University with a department of mathematics, President Eligio Ayala established the Facultad de ciencias físicas y matemáticas by decree 23,253 of March 10, 1926, in which it was stated that the Escuela de agrimensura would be absorbed in the new department.

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS

Established as one of the departments of the National University by the law of Sept. 24, 1889. Law 772 of Sept. 3, 1925, created the Consejo directivo of the Facultad de ciencias médicas and gave it the use of the Hospital San Vicente de Paul. Law 910 of Aug. 19, 1927, gave it the use of various official curative institutions. Regulations governing its functioning and plan of study were approved by decree 43,065 of March 17, 1932, which also regulated the activity of the Manicomio nacional under the name Asilo de dementes.* Decree 6,541 of Nov. 13, 1936, gave it an autonomous administration.

Anales de la Facultad de ciencias médicas. vol. 1, no. 1, Aug. 30, 1927, to date. Technical contributions from the faculty.

FACULTAD DE DERECHO Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

A law of July 12, 1882, created the Escuela de derecho, or law school, to be attached to the Colegio nacional, the latter having been created previously by a legislative decree of Jan. 4, 1877. The law school was closed shortly after its creation, but was reopened on a similar basis by a decree of the Comisión del Colegio nacional dated June 20, 1888, stating that the courses of the law school would reopen on July 15th of the same year. The Escuela de derecho then functioned, until a law of Sept. 24, 1889, founded the National University of which the Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales became a part. The plan of study of the Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales was altered by a decree of Nov. 10, 1910, and this plan was placed in effect by decree no. 2,735 of Feb. 12, 1915.

Revista de derecho y ciencias sociales. Año 1, no. 1,—año XIII, no. 43, July 1927—April/June 1941. Quarterly review. Combined numbers issued as follows: 7/8, 13/14, 20/22, 23/24, 25/26, 27/28, 29/30, 31/32, 33/35, 36/38, 39/41.

FACULTAD DE ODONTOLOGÍA

Created by decree-law 10,730 of April 19, 1937.

FACULTAD DE QUÍMICA Y FARMACIA

Created by decree of May 8, 1938.

FACULTAD LIBRE DE HUMANIDADES

The opening of the Facultad libre de humanidades was authorized by decree 14,836 of June 21, 1939, to be effective on Aug. 1, 1939.

*Early reports of the Manicomio nacional may be found in the *memorias* of the ministry. Decree 633, April 7, 1936, authorized the ministry of agriculture to dispose of state lands at Tacumbú for an Instituto neuro-psiquiátrico under the direction of this faculty.

Ministerio de Hacienda

Provision was made for the creation of the Ministerio de hacienda in art. 104 of the Constitution of 1870. This was carried into effect by a decree of Nov. 28, 1870, and its functions were assigned by a law of Dec. 9 of the same year. A law of June 22, 1909, and law of 817 of June 7, 1926, were concerned with the general financial and administrative organization of the government. The functions of the Ministry of finance were again defined by decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940. The Ministry of finance includes agencies concerned with tax collection, the public debt, accounting, customs, banking, statistics, treasury, patents, merchant marine, etc. Decree-law 12,055, April 16, 1942, provided for a Dirección general de hacienda to have control over and coordinate the Dirección general de aduanas, the Dirección general de impuestos internos, the Dirección de impuesto inmobiliario, and the Dirección de impuesto de la renta.

Boletín oficial. Beginning with the year 1913 a *Boletín oficial* for each ministry of the government replaced the general bulletin or official gazette of the country. The *Boletín oficial* of the Ministry of finance contains laws, decrees, executive resolutions and ministerial resolutions affecting the functions of the Ministry.

Año 1, no. 1-10, April 4-Dec. 31, 1913, p. 1-247.

Año 2, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1914, p. 248-548.

Año 3, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1915, p. 1-130, 379-576 (no explanation found for the gap of p. 131-378 between no. 5 and 6, mayo and junio of 1915).

Año 4, no. 1/2-12, Jan./Feb.-Dec. 1916. 420 p.

Año 5, not located.

Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda. Año I, vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1920; año II, vol. 2, no. 2, Jan., 1921; año II, vol. 3, no. 3, Oct. 15, 1921. Includes only text of fiscal laws, no. 3 called "suplemento" being a compilation of the "leyes de impuestos vigentes."

Memoria. 1882-1900, 1921, 1922 (in *Diario oficial*), 1925-1931. Annual report on financial and statistical matters usually including work of the bureaus and other agencies.

Presupuesto general. (Budget). The law of June 22, 1909, concerning the financial organization of the government also governed the preparation and approval of the general budget of expenditures. According to art. 26 of this law the budget was to be presented to Congress in June of each year. Art. 28 provided that, in the event Congress had not approved the budget by Dec. 31 for the succeeding year, the Chief Executive would place the former budget in effect provisionally. Law 380 of Jan. 2, 1920, provided that the financial year would extend from Aug. 16 to Aug. 15 of the next year. Beginning with the year 1941, however, the financial year was established as the same as the calendar year by virtue of decree-law 4,899 of Jan. 30, 1941. In addition to those general budgets which have been published separately, other budgets as well as additions and modifications may be found in the *Registro oficial*, *Diario oficial* and *Gaceta oficial*.

The following budgets are recorded in separate form: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917/18, 1919, 1925/26, 1926/27, 1928/29, 1930/31 and 1941.

BANCO DEL PARAGUAY*

By decree-law 5130, Sept. 8, 1944, the Banco del Paraguay was created in place of the Banco de la república del Paraguay having more ample powers. Decree 11 of Feb. 22, 1936, created the Banco de la república del Paraguay to replace the former Oficina de cambios. By decree of its creation the organic charter of the Oficina de Cambios was to serve as the bank's charter until such a time as new statutes could be adopted. Law 256 of Oct. 26, 1939, stated that the Banco de la república del Paraguay was to have the character of the national bank provided by item 5 of art. 72 of the Constitution of 1870, and was to function under the Ministerio de economía. It further stated that the following statutes would pertain to the bank's functioning: law 182 of Jan. 28, 1916, which was the organic charter of the former Oficina de cambios; law 550 of Oct. 25, 1923, concerning the issuance of legal currency and exchange for gold; law 1,170 of Sept. 12, 1930, which amplified the functions of the Oficina de cambios; law 1,275 of Aug. 6, 1932, which created the Comisión de contralor de cambios to control operations involving international exchange; law 1362 of Sept. 16, 1933, which further amplified the functions of the Oficina de cambios; law 1,413 of Aug. 6, 1934; law 1,528 of Nov. 21, 1935; and art. 19 of law 53 of Feb. 4, 1939. Decree law 5,017 of Feb. 10, 1941, organized the Departamento de control de cambios of the bank. By decree-law 655, Oct. 5, 1943, the "guaraní" was established as the monetary unit in place of the peso. Further details may be found in Robert Triffin's *Monetary and banking reform in Paraguay* (170 p.) published by the Board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, 1946.

Leyes y decretos pertinentes. 1940.

El régimen monetario orgánico de la república del Paraguay, 1943.

Ley orgánica del Banco del Paraguay y Ley de bancos, 1944.

Memoria. Recorded as follows: 1937, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943. (1938 seems not to have been printed). A good general statement of economic and financial conditions in Paraguay.

CAJA DE CONVERSIÓN

A law of June 29, 1897, created the Caja de conversión to be concerned with the collection of incoming funds destined to be converted into paper money. Provision was made for the Caja to present the annual *Memoria* to the Ministry of finance, accompanied by statistics on the fluctuation of paper money in relation to gold. The agency, Administración de la deuda pública, was created by a law of June 15, 1899, the same law causing the Caja de conversión to form a part of the newer agency. The functions requisite to the law of June 15, 1899, were regulated by a decree of July 6, 1899. By a subsequent law of July 14, 1903, however, the Administración de la deuda pública was reduced to consist of the Caja de conversión only. A decree of July 13, 1908, approved by law of Aug.

* There was also an earlier Banco de la república. A law of Dec. 26, 1907, authorized the founding of a bank of mixed status with the name of Banco de la república. A decree of Jan. 11, 1908, authorized the Minister of finance to sign a contract with representatives of the Banco francés del Río de la Plata relative to the establishment of the Banco de la república. A presidential resolution of March 11 of the same year approved the statutes of the bank. Officials of the new bank were named by decrees dated May 16, 1908. Regulations governing the bank's organization were approved by a presidential resolution of June 27, 1908. Law 96 of Sept. 25, 1914, authorized the signing of a new organic charter for the Bank, and decree 2,381 of Sept. 28, 1914, effected the signing of this new charter. The bank seems to have been dissolved about 1930. *Informe* has been recorded for 1924/25-1926/27.

20, 1910, then suppressed the Caja de conversión, itself, and transferred its functions to the Banco agrícola del Paraguay and the Consejo de agricultura e industrias. The following are the only separate documents of the Caja recorded:

Informe. 1903. Issued also in French as *Rapport*.

Leyes financieras de 14 de julio de 1903, su reglamentación. Caja de conversión, reglamento de orden y procedimiento. 1903.

CAJA DE JUBILACIONES Y PENSIONES DE EMPLEADOS FERROVIARIOS

The agency was created by law 641 of July 31, 1924. The organization of the agency was governed by decree 34,118 of July 26, 1929. Decree-law 1,550 of May 29, 1940, modified the organization and functions of the Caja replacing the previous legislation. Apparently the Caja is not included in the Instituto de previsión social established in 1943. The *Memoria* (15 p.) published in 1932 covers the activities of the Caja from its beginning in 1924 to the date of publication.

COMISIÓN PARA LA REVISIÓN DE LAS LEYES IMPOSITIVAS

A decree of March 23, 1911, named this Committee to study a revision of tax laws, Rudolfo Ritter to study the laws on direct tax, Francisco Gubetich those relative to customs, and Fulgencio R. Moreno, indirect taxes. The following publications are recorded:

Informe sobre la legislación aduanera por el Dr. Francisco Gubetich. 1914.

Informe sobre impuestos internos, por Fulgencio R. Moreno. Parte 1, 1912.

CONTADURÍA GENERAL Y DIRECCIÓN DEL TESORO

The Contaduría general was established by a decree of Dec. 22, 1869, which decree took into account another decree of Aug. 23, 1869, establishing the financial offices of the government and named the employees of the Treasury. The law of June 22, 1909, organizing the administrative functions of the Contaduría general y dirección del tesoro was modified by a law of March 18, 1911, and the functions of the agency were further regulated by a decree of April 13, 1912. Law 817 of July 7, 1926, which governed the financial organization of the nation, outlined the functions and procedure to be followed by the Contaduría general y dirección del tesoro. A readjustment in organization was made in decree 819 of April 15, 1940.

Boletín del tesoro, año I, núm. 1, May 12, 1913, to date. Contains the *memorias* or reports of the Contaduría general y dirección del tesoro and the annual treasury balances.

Compilación de disposiciones legales referentes a la organización administrativa y financiera de la nación. 1937.

DIRECCIÓN DE IMPUESTO INMOBILIARIO

Law 1,501 of Oct. 31, 1935, created an agency for the collection of taxes on real property. This agency was given the designation of Oficina de impuesto inmobiliario. Decree 64 of Feb. 29, 1936, approved the budget for the personnel of this agency for the months of Jan. and Feb. 1936 in view of the fact that the general budget of expenditures had not yet been approved. However, by decree 102 of March 3, 1936, the Oficina de impuesto inmobiliario was fused with the Oficina de impuestos internos, it being further stated in this decree that a section of the latter office would have charge of the collection of taxes on real property. This section was to be known as Sección territorial. In the general budget of expenditures for 1939, nevertheless, there was listed a Dirección de impuesto inmobiliario.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADUANAS

A law of July 17, 1872, authorized the creation of the post of administrador general de aduanas. A law of June 22, 1909, created the Dirección general de impuestos to be in charge of the collection of customs receipts, the direct tax and other internal revenues. It was to consist of two sections: Sección de aduanas and Sección de impuestos internos, each of which was to be headed by a director. As a consequence of their being headed by a director, these sections were apparently referred to as the Dirección de aduanas and the Dirección de impuestos internos. Law 817 of July 7, 1926, which replaced some of the provisions of the law of June 22, 1909, stated that revenues would be collected by three agencies: Dirección de aduanas; Dirección de correos y telégrafos; and Dirección de impuestos internos. Reports of custom receipts may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of Finance. There is the following collection of customs laws, decrees and orders:

Compilación de disposiciones aduaneras de la república del Paraguay, leyes, decretos y resoluciones por d. Ramón Espinola, excontador mayor e interventor general de la Dirección de aduanas. 1928.

Tarifa de avalúos de importación y exportación (tariff tables) have been issued as of 1875, 1880, 1895, 1898, 1909, 1916.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

A law of July 30, 1885, established a statistical office under the executive power (budget of the Ministerio del interior), and designated it as Mesa de estadística general, to function beginning Jan. 1, 1886. Provision was made for the presentation of an annual publication during the first semester of each year. The first of these publications, *Anuario estadístico de la república del Paraguay*, reporting on the year 1886, carried the caption of Oficina general de estadística by which the statistical office was designated in subsequent laws and decrees. A law of Jan. 16, 1904, changed the name of the Mesa de estadística general to Dirección general de estadística under the Ministerio del interior. Apparently transferred from the Ministerio del interior to the Ministerio de hacienda by law 226, Dec. 15, 1916. Transferred to the Ministerio de economía upon its creation by law 1,357, Sept. 8, 1933, then to the Ministerio de agricultura when it replaced Economía by decree 15, Feb. 22, 1936, and next to the Ministerio de economía when it was re-instituted by decree 858, Sept. 30, 1937, and still later to the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias created by decree 2, Feb. 18, 1940. Article 15 of decree-law 1,994 of June 26, 1940, stated that in so far as its budget was concerned the Dirección general de estadística would be under the Ministerio de hacienda, thus implying that it was to have a semi-independent status. Reports of the Dirección general de estadística may be found in the *memorias* of the various ministries under which it has functioned as well as in its own publications.

Anuario estadístico. The printing of this publication was authorized by the law of July 30, 1885, establishing the statistical office. The first one for the year 1886 includes the census taken in that year, being the only published population census returns of Paraguay. The *Anuario* 1940/41 takes the place of the *Memoria*, the last published being 1939. In 1930 the statistics on foreign commerce with Paraguay for the year 1926 were published in an *Anuario*. The following *Anuarios* have been recorded: 1886, 1887, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1926, 1940-41.

Memoria. Issued regularly in separate form from 1925/26 to 1939. Previous to 1916 *memorias* of the Dirección general de estadística may also be found in or

with some of the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior. This *Memoria*, 1925/26-1939, serves as an annual statistical abstract.

Boletín. For the period of 1915 to 1928 inclusive the bulletin of the Dirección general de estadística was indicated as being "of the city of Asunción." However, it appears that the statistical office was the same national organization throughout, and that the data listed was largely concerned with the city of Asunción. Title variations and different series are indicated as follows:

Boletín trimestral. Año 1, no. 1, 1906-año 2, no. 8, 1907.

Boletín de la Dirección general de estadística de la ciudad de Asunción (title varies slightly). Año 1, no. 1, Jan./March 1915-año 14, no. 56, Oct./Dec., 1928.

Boletín trimestral. Año 15, no. 57, Jan./March 1929-año 21, no. 84, Oct./Dec. 1935.

Boletín semestral. Año 22, no. 85/86, 1936-año 26, no. 95/96, 1940.

Import and export statistics:*

El comercio exterior paraguayo en los años de 1914 a 1918. 1919.

Estadísticas de importación y exportación de la república del Paraguay en 1919.

Importación y exportación de acuerdo a la nomenclatura de Bruselas, año 1920.

Importación y exportación de acuerdo a la nomenclatura de Bruselas, año 1921.

Comercio exterior del Paraguay, años 1921-1927. Estadística retrospectiva de 1879 a 1927.

Cuadros del comercio exterior del Paraguay correspondientes al año 1937.

Cuadros del comercio exterior del Paraguay correspondientes al año 1938.

Census:

Censo electoral. Elecciones ordinarias de senadores y diputados verificadas el 4 de marzo de 1917.

Rural property:

Estadística de la propiedad rural de la república del Paraguay. 1921.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE IMPUESTOS INTERNOS

The law of Oct. 12, 1896, dealing with taxes on real property created a central collecting agency designated as Oficina central de contribución directa. A law of Sept. 23, 1899, changed the name to Oficina recaudadora de impuestos internos. A law concerned with the financial and administrative functions of the government, dated June 22, 1909, created the Dirección general de impuestos, consisting of two sections, apparently referred to as the Dirección de aduanas and the Dirección de impuestos internos. Law 817 of July 7, 1926, which replaced some of the provisions of the law of June 22, 1909, concerned with the financial and administrative organization of the government, stated that revenues would be collected by the three agencies: Dirección de aduanas, Dirección de correos y telégrafos and Dirección de impuestos internos. Decree 44,595 of Aug. 12, 1932, approved the regulations as to organization of the Oficina de impuestos internos, and decree 44,609 of Aug. 13, 1932, regulated the collection of internal revenue. According to the budget for 1941, approved by decree-law 4,900 of Jan. 30, 1941, the Dirección general de impuestos internos had the following sections in addition to administrative and technical legal offices: Sección contabilidad; Sección liquidación de impuestos; Sección valores; Sección tesorería; Sección alcoholes y comercio; Sección inspección; Sección contraloría and Sección marcas y patentes.

*In 1942 the United States Tariff Commission issued a publication in four parts prepared by Harold D. Gresham (Asesoría técnica aduanera), having the following title: *Estadísticas del comercio de importación de la república del Paraguay durante años especificados entre 1926 y 1940. . . . Import trade statistics of the republic of Paraguay for selected years between 1926 and 1940.*

A separate agency had charge of the collection of taxes on real property, the Dirección de impuesto inmobiliario. The following is an index of taxes received by the Dirección general de impuestos internos and other tax collecting agencies: *Índice alfabético por materia y concepto de las siguientes leyes impositivas: 1-Sellado y estampillas., 2-Consumo interno, 3-Impuesto sucesorio, 4-Impuesto a la renta mercantil, 5-Impuesto al ganado, 6-Impuesto territorial, 7-Impuestos varios y 8-Arancel consular. 1941.*

Boletín de la Dirección general de impuestos internos. Año 1, no. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1941 to año 3, nos. 9-10, Jan.-June 1943. Quarterly. Mimeographed. No more published.

Includes resolutions, statements of return, production of alcohol, sugar, molasses, tobacco products, and the registration of trade marks and patents.

More recent internal revenue legislation and regulations are reproduced in *Rumbo, órgano del Centro de impuestos internos.*

JUNTA DE CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

A law of Jan. 21, 1875, created the Junta de crédito público to be concerned with the collection of taxes. This organization was abolished by a law of Oct. 27, 1875. Another agency of the same name was created by a law of Sept. 4, 1884, and the functioning of this agency was regulated by a law of Sept. 5 and a decree of Sept. 15 of the same year. Reports may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of Finance.

OFICINA DE MARCAS Y PATENTES

This agency was created by law 773 of Sept. 3, 1925. Its functioning was regulated by decree 32,611 of Feb. 8, 1929. By the same law and decree it was stated that until such a time as the office be established its functions would be exercised by the Dirección general de impuestos internos. According to the general budget of expenditures for the year 1941 there was still a Sección marcas y patentes of the Dirección general de impuestos internos. There is the following compilation of laws and decrees relating to trade marks and patents.

Leyes y decretos en vigencia referentes a marcas de fábrica y de comercio y patentes de invención. 1938.

Ministerio de Industria y Comercio

Created by decree 13,392, Aug. 13, 1943, principally as an outgrowth from the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias. Functions defined by decree-law 387, Sept. 20, 1943. Attached to Agricultura until Nov. 8, 1943, when a minister was appointed. Includes supervision over industrial production, state monopolies, distribution and prices for necessities of life, commercial and industrial statistics, labor, and commerce.

Paraguay industrial y comercial, órgano oficial del Ministerio de industria y comercio. No. 1, July, 1944, to date. Monthly publication containing articles, notes and legislation.

A brief description of the bureaus and agencies follows:

ADMINISTRACIÓN NACIONAL DE SUBSISTENCIAS

Created by decree-law 3381, April 20, 1944, as a war-time agency to stabilize prices of the necessities of life. Its "Carta orgánica" approved by decree 5,985, Nov. 13, 1944.

CORPORACIÓN PARAGUAYA DE ALCOHOLES

A mixed enterprise set up by decree-law 10,021, Dec. 10, 1941, to control alcohol production, and to exercise monopoly over its sale. Began functioning Jan. 12, 1942. Under the title *Corporación paraguaya de alcoholes*, a hundred page report covering the years 1942 and 1943 was issued in 1944, continued for 1944 as *Memoria y balance general*.

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO

Organized at the time of organization of the ministry.

DEPARTAMENTO DE RACIONAMIENTO (earlier DISTRIBUCIÓN)

Organized with the ministry to deal with rationing problems.

DEPARTAMENTO DE INDUSTRIA

This agency was created as the Departamento de industrias y monopolios under the Ministerio de agricultura by decree-law number 4,882 of Sept. 15, 1936. Its aims were to coordinate the interests of producer and consumer and to intensify the rational development of raw materials for immediate consumption, industrialization and export. The price-fixing regulations provided in decree-law number 787 of April 18, 1936, were to be carried out by the Departamento de industrias y monopolios. Personnel for the Departamento was named by decree number 6,229 of Nov. 2 and decree number 6,282 of Nov. 5th. Decree number 6,283 of Nov. 5, 1936, and its budget was approved by decree number 7,568 of Dec. 17th of the same year. Resolution number 80 of the Ministry of Finance, dated May 6, 1937, regulated the functioning of the agency and changed its name to Departamento de industria y comercio. It was added as a dependent agency of the Ministerio de economía when that Ministry was reorganized by decree number 10,761 of Dec. 15, 1938. By decree number 2 of Feb. 18, 1940, its functions were indicated as being within the province of the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industrias.

DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

Created by decree-law 2,303, June 24, 1936, and functioned under the Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo during its existence, Feb.-Nov. 1940, and subsequently as a section of the Ministerio del interior.

Ministerio del Interior

The Ministerio del interior was provided for by article 104 of the constitution of 1870. It was created by a decree of Nov. 28, 1870, and its functions were defined by a law of Dec. 9 of the same year. The internal service of the Ministry was regulated by decree 1,736 of March 7, 1914, and decree 13,886 of Oct. 20, 1921. Its functions were further indicated in law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, and decree 2 of Feb. 18, 1940. Decree law 3,960 of Nov. 25, 1940, eliminated the Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo which had been created by decree 2 of Feb. 28, 1940, and fused the functions of the former ministry with those of the Ministerio del interior. The organization of the Ministerio del interior as a result of this fusion was effected by decree law 4,121 of Dec. 10, 1940. Designated as Ministerio del interior y justicia by decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943. Includes agencies concerned with electoral matters, police, prison, municipalities, the courts, etc.

Boletín oficial. Beginning with the year 1913 a *Boletín oficial* for each ministry of the government replaced the general bulletin or official gazette of the government. The *Boletín oficial* of the Ministry of the interior contained laws, decrees, executive resolutions and ministerial resolutions affecting the functions of the Ministry.

Año I, no. 1-9, Feb. 15-Dec. 15, 1913. 262 p.

Año II, no. 1/2-12, Jan./Feb.-Dec. 1914. p. 262-609.

Año III, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1915. p. 1-211.

Año IV, no. 1/2-12, Jan./Feb.-Dec. 1916. 232 p.

Año V, not found.

Memoria recorded for the following years: 1888-91 (inclusive), 1894/95, 1895/96, 1897/98-1900/01 (inclusive), 1906/07, 1907/08, 1922, 1923, 1929, 1930.

1900/01, vol. 2: *Memoria de la Oficina general de estadística.*

1906/07, vol. 2: *Memoria de correos y telégrafos.*

1922-23 printed in the *Diario oficial*.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TURISMO

The Consejo nacional de turismo was created by law 364 of Feb. 16, 1940, and was organized by decree 607 on the following April 1. Within its organization are included the Consejo directivo de turismo and the Dirección general de turismo. The Dirección general de turismo, which has a technical staff, has published the following:

El Paraguay, país de inmigración. Posibilidades para la industria que ofrecen las riquezas naturales inexploradas del país. (Propaganda de la Dirección general de turismo). 8 p.

Revista de turismo, año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1942, to date. A monthly review mostly devoted to the touristic features of the country.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL ESTADO CIVIL

Registers of the civil status of individuals were created by a law of Sept. 26, 1880, to be effective from Jan. 1, 1881. By a law of Jan. 5, 1899, the Oficina inspectora del registro del estado civil was created in connection with Dirección general de estadística. However, a law of Sept. 18, 1899, created an office under the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública to have charge of the registers of the civil status of individuals and corresponding offices for such registration throughout the departments of the republic. In subsequent budgets this office

was designated as Oficina del registro civil or simply Registro civil. Law 58 of Jan. 17, 1914, gave the office the designation of Dirección general del registro civil and regulated its functioning. Law 58 was further defined by decree 1,711 of March 3, 1914. The Dirección general del registro civil has also been referred to as the Registro del estado civil de las personas. Transferred to Ministerio del interior-y justicia by decree-law 387, Sept. 29, 1943. Only separate publications recorded are as follows:

Memoria presentada con fecha 15 de marzo de 1889 a la h. corporación municipal de la Asunción correspondiente al año 1888, 1889.

Registro del estado civil; su organización, 1899.

ESCRIBANÍA MAYOR DE GOBIERNO

The first escribano mayor de gobierno under the constitutional government of 1870 was named by a decree of Nov. 29, 1870. By a decree of Feb. 14, 1872 the Escribanía mayor de gobierno was given definite recognition as a government office, its functions including the registration of public acts such as the sale of government lands, government contracts, etc. Until 1917 it functioned under the Ministry of the interior, but subsequent to that date it has been under the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction. Reports may be found in the *memorias* under the corresponding dates.

IMPRENTA NACIONAL

The first printing press was introduced in independent Paraguay in the early 1840's as the Imprenta de la república del Paraguay, later designated Imprenta nacional. A law of Oct. 22, 1896, created an official printing establishment called Taller tipográfico del congreso. In 1910 the equipment of the Taller tipográfico del congreso was transferred to the Imprenta oficial, this "Imprenta" otherwise known as Talleres gráficos del estado, functioning under the Ministry of the interior. By decree 12,704 of Dec. 30, 1920, and law 467 of Dec. 31, 1920, the official printing establishment was divided into two sections, the Talleres de valores oficiales under the Ministry of finance, and the Imprenta nacional under the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction. By law 283 of Nov. 29, 1939, the Imprenta nacional was transferred from the Ministry of justice, worship and public instruction to the Ministry of finance. However, the general budget of expenditures for the year 1941 placed it under the Ministry of the interior. Reports may be found in the ministerial *memorias*.

JUNTA ELECTORAL CENTRAL

Chapter xi of the Constitution of 1870 provided for electors to convene in the capital for the election of president and vice-president of the republic. Law 929 of Sept. 9, 1927, and law 930 of Sept. 12, 1927, regulated voting, the latter assigning the functions of the Junta electoral central. Previous laws concerning elections were: a law of Dec. 15, 1870, a law of Aug. 23, 1911, law 223 of Nov. 30, 1916, which determined the electoral districts, and law 323 of Nov. 18, 1918, which modified the latter.

MUNICIPALIDAD DE LA CAPITAL

The first Junta municipal was installed in 1869. A "Ley orgánica de la municipalidad de Asunción" was promulgated June 15, 1871. The Intendencia municipal was created by law of May 8, 1891. A law of Feb. 28, 1909, and law 915 of

Sept. 1, 1927, were organic laws for municipalities.* According to the budget for the municipality of Asunción, which was approved for the year 1945 by decree 6,837 of Jan. 16, 1945, the capital government consisted of the following main subdivisions: Junta municipal; Intendencia municipal; Secretaría de hacienda; Secretaría de obras públicas; Dirección del personal; Dirección de rentas; and Asesoría legal.

Boletín de la Dirección general de estadística de la ciudad de Asunción. [Beginning with No. 9 title is: Boletín trimestral . . .] For the period of 1915 to 1928, inclusive, the bulletin published by the Dirección general de estadística was indicated as being of the city of Asunción. (For full information, see Dirección general de estadística, Ministerio de hacienda).

Compilación municipal. Leyes y decretos relativos a las municipalidades. Ordenanzas de la municipalidad de la Asunción. 1928. A continuation of the compilation or digest of 1909. There has been a *Digesto* prepared by José Villagra and printed in two volumes, covering the municipal laws and ordinances for the period 1871-1896.

Memoria y balance general del departamento ejecutivo municipal. 1890, 1917, 1929, 1930, 1931.

Registro municipal, año I, núm. 1—año xxvi, núm. 331, 1909-Jan. 1938. Contains municipal ordinances, regulations, reports and statistics. An unnumbered part was issued in 1916 under the title *Digesto municipal*, being a municipal code.

From 1909 to Jan. 1928 published under the title: *Revista municipal*. No. [256]-269, Jan. 1930-Feb. 1931, were published as a part of the periodical *Asunción, revista mensual ilustrada*, año 1, núm. 1-9, Feb. 1930-June/Aug. 1931. No. 275-290, Aug. 1931-Nov. 1932, were in part published as a section of *Revista municipal de la ciudad de Asunción*, año 1, núm. 1/2-10. Jan./Feb.-Dec. 1932. No. 309-329, June 1934-Feb. 1936, were published with the *Revista municipal* bearing the same number but dated Aug. 1934-May 1936. Publication suspended between Feb. 1936 (329) and Dec. 1937 (330). Beginning with 1942 the content of the *Registro municipal* is published in a new monthly *Revista municipal*.

PENITENCIARÍA CORRECCIONAL DE DELINCUENTES MENORES DE EMBOSCADA

Decree 3,796 of Aug. 13, 1936, authorized the establishment of a penal colony in Emboscada. The Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública was authorized to study the project, and the institution for delinquent minors was presumably the result of such study.

PENITENCIARÍA DE EMBOSCADA

Regulations governing the functioning of the Penitentiary at Emboscada were approved by a decree of April 8, 1901. Reports relative to the institution may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior as well as reports concerning the quarries (canteras) also located at Emboscada.

* The republic of Paraguay is in accordance with the "Ley sobre división territorial" of Aug. 25, 1906, as modified by decree-law 2,731, Feb. 29, 1944, divided into two main regions separated by the Paraguay river. That west of the river is called the Región Occidental or Chaco, and is divided into comandancias militares, into departamentos, and into colonias. That east of the river is called the Región Oriental and is divided into departamentos, into distritos, into compañías and into colonias. Under law 915 the municipality of Asunción is of the first class, cities and "poblaciones de campaña" having annual revenues of 300,000 pesos or more are of the second class and those having a revenue of less than 300,000 are of the third class. Aside from a few of the municipalities, these other administrative subdivisions apparently do not issue publications.

POLICÍA DE LA CAPITAL

As the name implies the capital police are for the city of Asunción. Apparently the headquarters are designated as Departamento central de policía. An organic law for the Policía de la capital was approved by a decree of Jan. 6, 1899 (*Registro oficial*, 1901, p. 467-502). The following are the only separate publications recorded:

Gaceta policial. Issued for a few months in 1899, and suspended in Dec. of that year.

Memoria, 1892, 1905/06, 1937/38.

Revista de la policía del Paraguay. 1941 to date. Monthly.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones

By decree 2, Feb. 18, 1940, the Ministerio de obras públicas y colonización was indicated as one of the ministries of the Government, and decree 301, March 12, 1940, approved its first budget. Decree-law 3788, Nov. 13, 1940, transferred those functions concerned with lands and colonies, the formation and protection of agricultural properties, the repatriation of nationals and foreign immigration to the Ministerio de agricultura, comercio e industria and designated the Ministry as Ministerio de obras públicas. Decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943, reorganizing the ministries changed the name to Ministerio de obras públicas y comunicaciones. Includes agencies concerned with highways, railroads, surveying, navigation projects, posts, telephones, telegraph, etc.

Memoria. Although no separate reports seem to have been published there is a section on the Ministry in the annual message of the President. A *Memoria* for the year 1941/42 is printed in no. 2 of the *Revista*.

M. O. P. Revista del Ministerio de obras públicas. No. 1 (July-Aug. 1942), 2 (Sept.-Oct. 1942), 3 (Nov.-Dec. 1942), 4 (Jan.-Feb. 1943), 5 (Winter 1943/44), 6 (Spring 1944), 7 (Fall 1944), 8 (Spring 1945). The *Revista* includes articles, reports, decrees, regulations, etc. In no. 7, there is a large chart and directory of the Ministry.

The following are the principal agencies of the Ministry:

Comisión nacional de fomento y trabajo.

Dirección general de correos y telégrafos.

Dirección general de obras públicas.

Dirección general del puerto de la capital.

Ferrocarril nacional norte.

COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE FOMENTO Y TRABAJO

An autonomous organization under the ministry (referred to as Conafot) created by decree-law 6,049 (1936), with subordinate regional and local commissions throughout the country.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS Y TELECOMUNICACIONES

The postal service was organized as the Administración general de correos by a decree of Nov. 4, 1869. The first telegraph line from Asunción to Villeta had been opened Oct. 16, 1864. A law of July 21, 1881, authorized the President to contract for the construction of a telegraph line from Asunción to Paso de la Patria to connect with the Argentine telegraph system. With the completion of this line a special budget was approved by a law of Nov. 12, 1883, which named a director general de correos y telégrafos. The Dirección general de correos y telégrafos has been under the Ministerio del interior, then under the Ministerio de gobierno y trabajo during the brief period of its existence (Feb. 18, 1940-Nov. 25, 1940), and under the Ministerio de obras públicas by decree-law 387, Sept. 20, 1943. The name was changed to Dirección general de correos y telecomunicaciones by decree-law, March 22, 1945. The Radio nacional del Paraguay, broadcasting with the two stations Z. P. 1 and Z. P. A. 1, was established under the technical direction of the postal and telegraph service in Sept. 1941. Reports of the Dirección general de correos y telégrafos may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior as well as a few in separate form. Receipts may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio de hacienda.

Memoria. The following have been recorded in separate form: 1898/99, 1905, 1906, 1920, 1924.

Revista de correos y telecomunicaciones, año 1, no. 1, Jan. 1942, to date. Monthly. Title, Jan. 1942–March 1945: *Revista de correos y telégrafos*. Articles on postal and telegraph matters, legislation, regulations, reports, and notices of the Asociación de empleados de correos y telégrafos (organized Nov. 1935). Jan. and Feb. 1942 contained a section of postal and telegraph regulations under the title *Boletín de correos y telégrafos*. This was later continued in separate form under the same title.

A *Revista postal y telegráfica*, somewhat similar in character to the *Revista de correos y telecomunicaciones* was published between June 1926 and Nov. 1929, at first semi-monthly and then monthly by the Sociedad de socorro mutuo de empleados de correos y telégrafos.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS

A Comisión de obras públicas was created by law of July 26, 1887, later called Oficina de obras públicas, and by the national budget law for 1903 fused with the Departamento nacional de ingenieros, which had been authorized by law of Aug. 18, 1888. In the period 1906 to 1908 there was also a Dirección general de vías de comunicación (Ministerio del interior). By law 845, Aug. 28, 1926 (national budget 1926–27), the Departamento de obras públicas replaced the Departamento nacional de ingenieros. By decree 10,761, Dec. 15, 1938, the Dirección general de obras públicas and the Departamento general de vialidad replaced the Departamento de obras públicas. Decree 1160, April 30, 1940, combined the two as the Dirección general de vialidad y obras públicas, and decree-law 4900, Jan. 30, 1941 (national budget for 1941), changed the name to Dirección general de obras públicas.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL PUERTO DE LA CAPITAL

By law 940 of Oct. 1927, a contract was authorized with the Asunción port concession corporation of New York for the construction of a port in the Capital. In accordance with article 31 of the law and decree 3,744 of Nov. 9, 1940, the concession having expired, the government took charge on Dec. 18, 1940. An ad-referendum agreement providing for the settlement of the obligation to the Asunción port concession corporation and for an autonomous administration of the port under the charge of a directorio or board consisting of various government officials was signed July 21, 1941, and the directorio was formed by decree 9,555 of Nov. 5, 1941.

FERROCARRIL NACIONAL NORTE

The functioning of narrow-gage between Concepción and Horqueta (a distance of about 35 miles) became the property of the government, was regulated by decree-law 9,098 of Feb. 12, 1937, giving the name Ferrocarril nacional del norte. Decree 19,944 of Jan. 26, 1940, approved new regulations for its functioning and organization, giving it the name Ferrocarril nacional norte. A directorio or board for this railway was named by decree 480 of March 25, 1940.

The Ferrocarril central del Paraguay, original construction of which was begun by the government under presidents Carlos Antonio López and Francisco Solano López, is now owned by the Paraguay central railway company limited. Earlier reports on the railroad from Asunción to Paraguari may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior under the reports of the Inspección del Ferrocarril central del Paraguay (Departamento nacional de ingenieros). The following

publications contain information on the sale and transfer of the railroad to the Paraguay central railway company, limited.

La cuestión ferrocarrilera en el Congreso nacional. 1907.

Memoria de la Administración del ferrocarril. Recorded as follows: 1885 (and first four months of 1886); 1886, 1887, 1888.

Réplica del director gerente del "The Paraguay central railway company" a las denuncias contra el prospecto de los contratistas de aquella empresa, by Henry L. White, 1893.

Réplica del director gerente de la Empresa del ferrocarril al informe de los sres. Heisecke y Berthet, 26 setiembre de 1893.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Organized in 1842 under President Carlos Antonio López. Between 1813 and 1840 no treaties or agreements had been concluded with any foreign country. In conjunction with other ministries, the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was provided for by article 104 of the Constitution of 1870, its creation being effected by a decree of Nov. 28, 1870, and its functions assigned by a law of Dec. 9 of the same year. Regulations concerning the organization of the Ministry were put into effect by a decree of Feb. 28, 1902, and a decree of Dec. 26, 1903. The decrees were replaced by subsequent decrees affecting its organization: decree 53 of Jan. 25, 1913, decree 39,018 of Jan. 7, 1931, and decree 43,405 of April 1, 1932. The functions of the diplomatic and consular corps were regulated by decree 43,828 of May 26, 1932. Law 1,357 of Sept. 8, 1933, added the assignation of "Worship" (Culto) to the Ministry, and decree 49,045 of Sept. 13, 1933, effected this transfer from the former Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. The Ministry of foreign affairs and worship was then known as Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto until decree-law 2 of Feb. 20, 1936, reestablished the ministries as they had originally been formed in accord with the Constitution of 1870. Decree-law 6,430 of April 24, 1941, approved the Ministry's organic statutes, and decree 6,431 of the same date established its new internal organization. Includes agencies concerned with international economy, boundaries, diplomatic and consular relations, treaties, etc. By decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1941, reorganizing the ministries, Culto was again transferred to Relaciones exteriores, the name being changed to Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto.

PUBLICATIONS

Memoria. The annual foreign relations report, including treaties and treaty documents. In addition to reports of various agencies under the Ministry the contain diplomatic reports and negotiations in documentary form. Records for the following years: 1877/78-1879/80, 1881/82, 1882/83, 1886/87, 1888/89, 1889/90, 1896/97, 1897/98, 1899/1900-1903/04, 1920/21, 1921/22, 1928, 1932/33, 1933/34, 1941, 1942, 1943. Those for 1941-1943 have the subtitle: *La diplomacia revolucionaria nacionalista.*

Boletín oficial. Beginning with the year 1913 a *Boletín oficial* for each ministry of the government replaced the general bulletin or official gazette of the country. The *Boletín oficial* of the Ministry of foreign affairs contained laws, decrees, executive resolutions and ministerial resolutions affecting the functions of the Ministry.

Año I, núm. 1-7, Feb. 19-Dec. 31, 1913. p. 1-93.

Año II, no. 1-12, Jan.-Dec. 1914. p. 94-160.

Año III, nos. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1915, p. 1-8.

Año IV, nos. 1/6-7/9, Jan./June-July/Sept. 1916, p. 1-20.

Año V, 1917, not published(?)

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Tomo I, núm. 1, 1913. 133 p. Contains the report of Eusebio Ayala on Hague conferences, 1910.

Lista de ministros de relaciones exteriores del Paraguay desde la época de su independencia. 1943. Prepared by Abdón Alvarez.

TREATY COLLECTIONS

Tratados y protocolos firmados entre la república del Paraguay, el imperio de Brasil, y la República Argentina desde 1872 hasta 1878. 1878.

Colección de tratados celebrados por la república del Paraguay. Publicación oficial. 1885.

Colección de tratados celebrados por la república del Paraguay. Publicación oficial. 1890.

Colección de tratados celebrados por la república del Paraguay. Publicación oficial. 1895.

Archivo diplomático y consular del Paraguay. Vol. 1, 1908. (167 p.) Includes collection of treaties, 1811-1872.

Collección de tratados históricos y vigentes recopilados por Oscar Pérez Uribe y Eusebio A. Lugo bajo la dirección del subsecretario de relaciones exteriores y culto d. Ernesto Egusquiza. Publicación ordenada por el ministro de relaciones exteriores y culto, dr. Justo Pastor Benítez. Vol. 1: América. 1934.

Only part issued.

WHITE BOOKS

Libro blanco. Documentos relativos a las conferencias de Buenos Aires sobre la cuestión de límites paraguay-boliviana y algunos antecedentes 1917-1928. 1928.

Libro blanco. 1933-1934. 4 parts as follows:

i. Documentos relativos a la conferencia de Washington para el estudio de un pacto de no agresión con Bolivia, a la actuación de la Comisión de neutrales, y trato de prisioneros; ii. Documentos relativos a los acuerdos de Mendoza y a la declaración del estado de guerra con Bolivia; iii. Documentos relativos al mandato de la Liga de las naciones a los gobiernos del A B C P (proposición del 25 de agosto de 1933) y al acta del 11 de octubre de 1933; iv. Documentos relativos a la actuación de la comisión especial de la Sociedad de las naciones en el conflicto guerrero del Chaco.

OTHER DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

Argentina

Appendix and documents annexed to the memoir filed by the Minister of Paraguay, on the question submitted to arbitration. New York, 1878. [English followed by Spanish.]

Chaco paraguay; memoria presentada al árbitro por Benjamín Aceval, e. e. ministro plenipotenciario del Paraguay en Washington. Apéndice: documentos anexos y fallo arbitral. 1896.

Documents officiels relatifs à la médiation pacifique de la république du Paraguay dans le différend existant entre les gouvernements de la Confédération argentine et de Buenos Ayres. Paris, 1860.

Irala, Antolín, ed.: *Negociaciones paraguay-argentinas; sus antecedentes.* 1912. "Notas cambiadas entre nuestra cancillería y la legación argentina".

Paraguay-Argentina. La cuestión del Río Pilcomayo. 1927.

Bolivia

Amarilla Fretes, Eduardo: *El Paraguay en el primer cincuentenario del fallo arbitral del presidente Hayes.* 1932.

Ayala, Elías: *Paraguay y Bolivia en el Chaco boreal.* 1929.

Comisión de relaciones exteriores: *Protocolo de paz suscrito en Buenos Aires el 12 de junio de 1935; su discusión y sanción en las Cámaras legislativas.* 1935.

Cuestión de límites con Bolivia; negociaciones diplomáticas, 1915-1917. 1917. 3 vols. as follows:

I. Actas de las conferencias y memorias de los negociadores, don Fulgencio R. Moreno . . . y don Ricardo Mujía . . . 1915-1916; II-III. Réplica a la exposición del ministro de Bolivia, Ricardo Mujía, por Fulgencio R. Moreno.

Delegación a la Comisión especial de la Sociedad de las naciones: *Los orígenes de la guerra del Chaco; memorandum presentado el 8 de marzo de 1934, por la Delegación del Paraguay a la h. Comisión especial de la Sociedad de las naciones.* 1934.

Delegación a la Conferencia interamericana de consolidación de la paz, Buenos Aires, 1935. *Memorandum de la Delegación del Paraguay sobre canje y repatriación de prisioneros presentado a la comisión respectiva de la Conferencia de paz, Buenos Aires, 14 de octubre de 1935.* 1935.

Domínguez, Manuel: *Bolivia y sus mistificaciones (Resumen de una conferencia dada en el Teatro nacional a beneficio de las familias de los movilizados).* 1932.

——— *El Chaco boreal; informe del doctor Manuel Domínguez, miembro de la Comisión asesora de límites, que arruina las tesis bolivianas y expone los títulos del Paraguay sobre dicha zona.* 1925.

——— *El Chaco boreal pertenece al Paraguay; once títulos irrefutables contra las mistificaciones de Bolivia.* 1932.

——— *El Chaco pertenecía al Obispado del Paraguay.* 1933.

——— *El dr. J. Nicolás Matienzo y la soberanía del Paraguay.* 1934.

——— *Paraguay-Bolivia. Contrarréplica del dr. Manuel Domínguez al conferencista boliviano dr. Cornelio Ríos. Conferencias dadas en el Teatro nacional de la Asunción.* 1925.

——— *Paraguay-Bolivia; cuestión de límites; conferencias dadas por el doctor Manuel Domínguez, ex-ministro plenipotenciario especial en las negociaciones de 1906 y 1907.* 1917.

——— *Los títulos del Paraguay y el dr. Lindolfo Collor.* 1933.

Exposición de la causa del Paraguay en su conflicto con Bolivia; presentada a la xv asamblea de la Sociedad de las naciones, reunida en setiembre de 1934. 1934.

Informe del plenipotenciario paraguayo dr. Domínguez acerca de las negociaciones Domínguez-Cano posteriores al ajuste Soler-Pinilla de 1907. 1929.

Laconich, M. A.: *El espíritu de Chuquisaca; proceso y desarrollo de la agresión boliviana.* 1933.

Moreno, Fulgencio: *Diplomacia paraguayo-boliviana; antecedentes de los tratados de límites y causas de su fracaso.* 1904. [Also published in French]

——— *La extensión territorial del Paraguay al occidente de su río. Breve exposición de los títulos paraguayos, por don Fulgencio R. Moreno, miembro de la Comisión asesora de límites.* 1925.

Paraguay-Bolivia, cuestión de límites; exposición del ministro de relaciones exteriores, don Rogelio Ibarra, ante el Congreso nacional sobre los antecedentes y estado actual del litigio. 1924.

Paraguay-Bolivia, protocolos y notas cambiadas. 1927.

Paraguay-Bolivia, tratados y protocolos. 1927.

La paz con Bolivia ante el poder legislativo. 1939.

Pozo Cano, Raúl del: *Paraguay-Bolivia. Nuevos documentos que prueban la jurisdicción del Paraguay en el Chaco, seguidos de varios testimonios de Azara; que prueban lo mismo.* 1927.

La responsabilité de la guerre du Chaco. The responsibility [sic] for the war of the Chaco. Paris, 1935. [French and English].

Rolón, Francisco: *El Paraguay y Bolivia. Cuestión de límites (Extracto de la Revista del Instituto paraguayo).* 1903.

Brazil

Los límites del Paraguay, por César A. Vasconsellos. 1931. I: El ajuste con el Brasil en 1872.

Comisión de relaciones exteriores [of Cámara de diputados]: *El tratado de Río de Janeiro; dictamen por el que se aconseja a la Cámara de diputados su aprobación. (Publicación ordenada por el directorio del Partido liberal).* 1929.

United States

Correspondencias cambiadas entre el Ministerio de relaciones exteriores de la república y el C. A. Washbourn [i. e. Charles A. Washburn]. Luque 1868.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR LISTS recorded in separate form as follows:

Cuerpo consular paraguayo y extranjero, 1913; año 1919; Febrero 1930.

Cuerpo diplomático extranjero, 1921 (probably Jan.)

Lista diplomática. Octubre a diciembre 1921; Marzo de 1923; agosto de 1931, agosto de 1932; enero 1935; 1° de octubre de 1936; 1° de junio de 1939; 1° de setiembre de 1940; julio de 1942; Lista del cuerpo diplomático: enero de 1943; julio de 1943.

Lista del cuerpo consular paraguayo y extranjero en el Paraguay. 1942.

COMISIÓN DE COOPERACIÓN INTELECTUAL

The Comisión de cooperación intelectual was provided in decree-law 6,430 of April 24, 1941, to be composed of representatives of the departments of foreign relations and public instruction, of the national university and of other cultural and scientific institutions. It was to facilitate the exchange of cultural missions and of professors and students.

COMISIÓN DEMARCADORA DE LÍMITES

Apparently, the first of these commissions was known as the Comisión asesora de límites. The Comisión nacional de límites was formed by virtue of decree 48,051 of June 27, 1933. Decree 17,704 of Oct. 14, 1939, assigned the personnel of the former Comisión nacional de límites to the Comisión demarcadora de límites. Materials and instruments of the commission were transferred to the Instituto geográfico militar by decree-law 9,931, Dec. 4, 1941.

CULTO

See article 3 and article 102, item 8, of the Constitution of 1870, and article 3 and article 51, item 8 of the Constitution of 1940 for provisions regarding religion and worship. Law 1,146, June 18, 1930, recognized the Papal Bull creating the ecclesiastical province of Paraguay, the archdiocese of Asunción, and the dioceses of Villarica, and of Concepción and Chaco, in place of the diocese of Asunción.

Ministerio de Salud Pública y Previsión Social

Decree-law 2,000 of June 15, 1936, created the Ministry of public health, and decree law 2,001 of the same date approved its organic statutes including organization of Consejo general de salubridad and Consejo del niño. It was organized in accordance with art. 3 of its organic statutes by decree-law 4,413 of Aug. 31, 1936, with the following departments: Departamento de asistencia pública de la Capital; Departamento de defensa del niño, Departamento de higiene, Departamento de odontología, and Departamento de salubridad rural. Decree 1,926 of June 22, 1940, reorganized the offices of the Ministry including agencies concerned with welfare, sanatoriums, asylums, laboratories, etc. Decree 12,859, May 1942, approved an agreement with the Inter-American Institute providing for the establishment of a Servicio cooperativo inter-americano de salud pública. The Instituto de previsión social was authorized by decree-law 17,071, Feb. 18, 1943. By decree 19,392, Aug. 13, 1943, designated as Ministerio de salud pública y previsión social.

Boletín del Ministerio de salud pública. No. 1, Aug. 1940. Intended as a semiannual report of the Ministry. No more issued.

Boletín sanitario, órgano de difusión del Ministerio de salud pública y previsión social. Departamento de educación sanitaria. Servicio cooperativo interamericano de salud pública. No. 1, Feb. 1942, to date. A monthly public health information bulletin.

Memoria de la Sección estadística del Ministerio de salud pública. 1938 and continuation. Annual vital statistics report. A summary report on the work of the ministry is contained in the annual message of the President of the republic.

Memoria del Instituto de enseñanza del personal femenino auxiliar de salud pública Doctor Andrés Barbero (Escuela de visitadores de higiene), 1940/43. Issued with two different cover-titles: 1) *Cuatro años al servicio de la salud pública de la rca. del Paraguay. Asunción 1940-1943*; 2) *Escuela polivalente de visitadoras del Paraguay.*

Proyecto de farmacopea paraguaya, by Rómulo Feliciángeli, Asunción, Imprenta nacional, 1928-29, 3 vol., was declared official "temporalmente" by decree 11,695, Feb. 8, 1939.

The following is a brief statement of the bureaus and other agencies of the ministry:

CRUZ ROJA PARAGUAYA

The Paraguayan Red Cross, founded Nov. 12, 1919, has received subventions and cooperation from the government. The national budget for 1941, approved by decree-law 4,900 of Jan. 30, 1941, granted a subvention for the obstetrical school adjunct to the Red Cross.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ASISTENCIA PÚBLICA

Prior to 1915 public welfare was in charge of municipal authorities and of private charity and welfare organizations, some of the latter being aided or subsidized by the government. Reports of some of these groups, such as the Sociedad de beneficencia y caridad, may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of the interior. Law 112 of Jan. 14, 1915, created the Comisión nacional de asistencia pública y beneficencia social under the Ministry of the interior. By the national budget for the years 1917-18, approved by law 266, Sept. 29, 1917, the Departa-

mento nacional de higiene y asistencia pública was formed, combining public welfare with hygiene or public health. Reports of this agency may also be found in the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior. Decree-law 4,413 of Aug. 13, 1936, organizing the Ministry of public health, created the Departamento de asistencia pública de la Capital, apparently assigning public welfare outside the Capital to the Departamento de salubridad rural created by the same law. Decree 1,926 of June 22, 1940, which reorganized the agencies of the Ministry of public health in accordance with the plan of organization recommended by Dr. Henry Hansen of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, assigned the hospitals and dispensaries to the Departamento de asistencia pública.

DEPARTAMENTO DE DEFENSA DEL NIÑO

Created by decree-law 4,413, Aug. 31, 1936.

Memoria, año 1939.

DEPARTAMENTO DE HIGIENE

A law of Aug. 16, 1899, created the Consejo nacional de higiene under the Ministry of the interior composed of four physicians and two pharmacists.

Reports of the Consejo nacional de higiene may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of the interior. A law of Nov. 17, 1902, amended art. 1 and 2 of the law creating the Consejo nacional de higiene and provided for a change in name to Departamento nacional de higiene under the charge of a director. Consulting members of the Departamento were the director of the Instituto nacional de bacteriología and the intendente municipal of Asunción. A decree of March 21, 1903, reorganized the Departamento nacional de higiene to be composed of the following: Conservatorio nacional de vacuna; Casa de aislamiento; and Cuerpo de desinfección. Law 153, Sept. 15, 1915, reorganized the Departamento nacional de higiene and gave it a new organic statute. The administration of the agency was to be in charge of a consejo or council formed by a director and four members named by the executive branch of the government. By the national budget for the year 1917-18, approved by law 266 of Sept. 29, 1917, the Departamento nacional de asistencia pública was annexed to the Departamento nacional de higiene to form the Departamento nacional de higiene y asistencia pública. Decree-law 4,413 of Aug. 31, 1936, which organized the subdivisions of the Ministry of public health, created the Departamento de higiene.

Aside from the reports in the *memorias* of the Ministerio del interior the following seem to be principal separate documents of this agency.

Consejo nacional de higiene. *Leyes del Consejo nacional de higiene, Asunción del Paraguay.* 1900.

Departamento nacional de higiene y asistencia pública. *Memoria.* 1922.

Recopilación de leyes, decretos, ordenanzas y reglamentos—año 1919.

In the field of activity of the Departamento de higiene was the Instituto nacional de parasitología, which was founded as the Laboratorio bacteriológico as a result of a contract signed in Paris on April 10, 1900, with Dr. Miguel Elmassian, a bacteriologist. The contract was given final approval and the laboratory founded by a decree of July 10, 1900. A presidential resolution of April 28, 1904, renewing the contract with Dr. Elmassian for two years, designated the laboratory as Instituto bacteriológico, and a decree of July 26, 1905, accepting Dr. Elmassian's resignation and appointing Dr. Rogelio Urizar as director, gave it the designation of Instituto nacional de bacteriología. In 1907 the Institute was assigned to the administration of the Departamento nacional de higiene and soon afterwards the Conservatorio nacional de vacuna became a part of the Instituto nacional de

parasitología. In the reorganization of the Ministry of public health effected by virtue of decree 1,926 of June 22, 1940, the function of organization of the Institute was included in the Laboratorio of the Departamento de higiene.

Anales del Instituto nacional de parasitología. Año 1, no. 1-año 4, no. 4, 1928-1931.

Also in the field of the Departamento de higiene was the Conservatorio nacional de vacuna which was by a decree of Nov. 22, 1879, created as the Oficina de administración general de vacuna. A decree of Jan. 21, 1899, assigned the Conservatorio de vacuna to the supervision of the Consejo de medicina e higiene pública. The aims of the Conservatorio nacional de vacuna were to cultivate and to conserve the cow-pox serum and to promote its free distribution throughout the republic in order to carry out law of July 30, 1880, concerning obligatory vaccination. The Conservatorio was assigned to the supervision of the Consejo nacional de higiene upon the creation of the latter by law of Aug. 16, 1899, and subsequently became a part of the Departamento nacional de higiene. About 1907 it functioned under the Instituto nacional de parasitología. The preparation and distribution of the small-pox vaccines and other vaccines and serums became a function of the Laboratory of the Ministry of public health. Reports of the Conservatorio, prior to the creation of the Ministry of public health, may be found in the *memorias* of the Ministry of the interior.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGÍA

This agency was indicated as a sub-division of the Ministry by decree-law 4,413 of Aug. 31, 1936. The practice of the dental profession was regulated by decree 9,008 of Feb. 5, 1937. Decree 813 of April 13, 1940, suspended the agency's functioning as a part of the Ministry, dental services being continued under the direction of the Facultad de odontología of the National University.

INSTITUTO DE PREVISIÓN SOCIAL

A national social security fund was authorized by decree-law 17,071 (Feb. 18, 1943). The minister of public health is the chairman of the Consejo superior. The reglamento was promulgated as of Nov. 26, 1943, by decree 1371. *Folleto no. 1* (1943) of the Institute contains the text of the decree-law, and *Folleto no. 2* (1944) the decree-law, the reglamento, and conferencias.

LOTERÍA FAMILIAR DE BENEFICENCIA SOCIAL

Decree 7,891 of July 19, 1941, authorized the acquisition by the government of the equipment of the Lotería familiar. Its functioning was regulated by decree 8,012 of July 30, 1941. Previous lotteries: A lottery was established by a law of Aug. 20, 1884, which was annulled, however, by a law of Sept. 27, 1887. A legislative decree of Aug. 18, 1910, conceded to a private concern the right to establish the Lotería nacional del Paraguay. The functioning of this lottery was regulated by a decree of Jan. 21, 1911. Law 380 of Jan. 2, 1920, and decree 11,164 of Jan. 21, 1920, were concerned with taxes derived from lottery returns. The establishment of the Lotería nacional de beneficencia was authorized by law 744 of July 25, 1925.

SERVICIO COOPERATIVO INTERAMERICANO DE SALUD PÚBLICA

Created in 1942, through an agreement with the Inter-American institute approved by decree 12,859, May 1942.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

BY article 110 of the Constitution of 1870 the judicial branch was to be made up of the Superior tribunal de justicia of three members and of other courts of inferior rank (juzgados inferiores) as might be established by law. The organic law of tribunals was approved on Oct. 6, 1898, and was subsequently modified by law 325 of Nov. 23, 1918. The Constitution of 1940 provided for the supreme court under the name of Corte suprema de justicia to be composed of three members and the Tribunal de cuentas with such other tribunals and courts of inferior rank (juzgados inferiores) as established by law.

The following publications of the Superior tribunal de justicia have been recorded:

Memoria del Superior tribunal de justicia. 1895, 1922/23, 1936.

Fallos y disposiciones del Superior tribunal de justicia correspondientes al año 1899. Publicados por Emeterio González, 1902.

Acordadas 1920-1924 (Superior tribunal de justicia). 1924.

Boletín judicial. Órgano de la administración de justicia.

Año I, not located; año II, no. 1, Nov. 10, 1914, p. [603]-695; año III, no. 1-4, July-Nov. 1915, p. [601]-852; año IV, no. 1-2, Jan.-Feb. 1916. 130 p.

Boletín de los tribunales. Órgano de la administración de justicia. Since the publication of the *Boletín judicial* had been suspended for about four years, the *Boletín de los tribunales* was created to take its place.

Año I, no. 1-6, Feb.-July 1920.

Año II, no. 1-8, Jan.-Dec. 1921.

Año III, no. 1-4, Jan.-Dec. 1922.

Boletín de los tribunales. Órgano de la administración de justicia. Segunda época.

Año I, no. 1-3. Dec. 1931-March 1932.

Gaceta del foro. Although privately published, the daily *Gaceta del foro* contains the acts and decisions of the courts, supreme court, the courts of appeal, and the courts of first instance and the publication of these acts has apparently been declared authentic. Each number consists of eight pages. Established by Oscar A. Montero. Año I, núm. 1 had title: *Foro*.

Año I, no. 1-55, Oct. 2-Dec. 31, 1937.

Año I, no. 56-298, Jan. 3-Nov. 7, 1938.

Año II, no. 299-343, Nov. 8-Dec. 31, 1938.

Año II, no. 344-530 (*i. e.* 630), Jan. 2-Dec. 30, 1939.

Año II, no. 531-581, Jan. 2-March 4, 1940.

Año III, no. 582-814, Mar. 5-Dec. 31, 1940.

Instrucciones y formularios para la indagación sumaria ante los juzgados de paz, por José W. Benites. Adoptado como reglamento por el Superior tribunal de justicia. 1903.

Acordadas sobre abstención de los fiscales en lo criminal en los procesos. 1924.

Algunas sentencias y autos dictados por la alta cámara de justicia. (Interpretaciones jurídicas surgidas de la revolución de 17 de febrero de 1938.) 1937.

TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS. This court of accounts was created by article 139 of the law of administrative organization of June 22, 1909. According to the law it was to function under the supervision of the Superior tribunal de justicia.

It was subsequently formed by a decree of Oct. 10, 1912. The Constitution of 1940 also made provision for the functioning of the Tribunal de cuentas.

TRIBUNAL DE DEFENSA DEL ESTADO. This emergency court was created by decree-law 7,988 of July 26, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of decree-law 7,937 of the same date which adopted measures for the defense of the state and established penalties for crimes against the state. Members were named by decree 8,194 of Aug. 11, 1941. Decree-law 16,784 abolished the court as of Jan. 9, 1944. The decisions seem not to have been published.

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